

1362.7 - Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2008 Reissue

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 28/10/2008 Reissue

Summary

Contents

27/11/08 Note: Data Cube Chapter Agriculture and Fisheries now correctly contains the Agriculture and Fisheries spreadsheets where previously they contained the Housing and Construction spreadsheets.

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Geography

Includes: **Geography Included, Further Information**



Environment

Includes: **Climate, Utilities, Further Information**



Population

Includes: **Estimated Resident Population, Birth and Death Rates, Arrivals and Departures, Further Information**



Employment

Includes: **Labour Force, Arrivals & Departures, Further Information**



Education and Training

Includes: **Schools, Vocational Education and Training and Higher Education, Further Information**



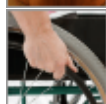
Prices, Income and Expenditure

Includes: **Consumer Price Index, Grocery Price Survey, Department of Veterans' Affairs Pensioners, Further Information**



Law and Public Safety

Includes: **Offences Recorded by Police, Drug Infringement Notices, Court Outcomes, Correctional Services, Further Information**



Health

Includes: **Public Hospitals, Hospital Separations, Notifiable Diseases, Further Information**



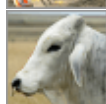
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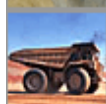
Housing and Construction

Includes: **Public Housing, Building Approvals, Building Completions, Further Information**



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Includes: **Field Crops, Fruit & Vegetables, Cattle, Seafood, Further Information**



Mining and Energy

Includes: **Mining and Energy, Further Information**



Tourism

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NOTES

The datacubes for the 2008 edition of Regional Statistics, Northern Territory (released 28 October 2008) contain updated 2006 Census tables which appeared in the 2007 edition of Regional Statistics, Northern Territory. The following tables found in the 2008 publication replace those published in the previous year:

Chapter 3: Country of Birth: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 3: Language Spoken at Home: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 3: Household Composition: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 3: Family Type: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 4: Employed Persons, by industry: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 4: Employed Persons, by occupation: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

Chapter 6: Weekly Personal Income: By Statistical Subdivision – 2006

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NEW IN THIS ISSUE

The following changes have been made in the 2008 issue of **Regional Statistics, Northern Territory**.

Geography

All data is presented, where available, by Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Statistical Local Area (SLA) according to the geographical boundaries defined in the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006 (cat. no. 1216.0)**. Chapter 1 describes in detail the various geographical classifications used in this publication, and provides information on how to make comparisons between them.

Changes from 2007 edition

Some data was not available for the 2008 edition of this publication, but where possible additional tables have been included with more relevant data. Tables that have not changed from the previous edition, such as 2006 Census data, have not been included. The following tables from the 2007 edition were not included in the PDF version of this issue:

- Chapter 1 Regional Overview

- Data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing
- Estimated Resident Population (ERP) by Age by Sex for Northern Territory SSDs
- ABS population projections - High, Medium and Low Series
- Local Government finance data by Local Government Authority
- Offences Reported to Police and Cleared by Police by SSDs
- Protective Custodies and Traffic Infringement Notices by SSDs.

The following data is new for this publication:

- Chapter 1 Geography
- Evaporation rates by selected locations
- Electricity, water and waste water production and usage
- Estimated Resident Population for NT SLAs
- Estimated Resident Population, by Age by Sex for the NT
- Consumer Price Index (CPI), percentage changes for Darwin
- International movements by traveller type and Australian Standard Classification of Occupation (ASCO)
- Local Government finance data by NT Government Administrative Regions
- Offences Reported by Police by Selected Regions
- Finalised Drug and Property Offences by Principal Penalty, for Selected Regions
- Drug Offences Processed by Infringement Notices, for Selected Regions
- Community Corrections data for NT SSDs
- Commercial water craft and commercial license registrations.

Concepts and Definitions

Data for this publication has been sourced from a wide variety of statistical collections, both ABS and non-ABS. Care should be taken when analysing the data as time periods, definitions, scope, coverage, and methodologies may differ. Some concepts, definitions and extended footnotes are covered in the glossary. More detailed information can be obtained from the relevant publication, data collection and/or agency noted at the bottom of the table as source.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or the ABS NT Office on Darwin (08) 8943 2100.

PREFACE

Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2008, presents a statistical summary of key economic and social information for the Northern Territory (NT) and selected regions within it. It contains current and historical data drawn from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and non-ABS sources.

This is the thirteenth edition of **Regional Statistics, Northern Territory** which forms a key part of the ABS' strategy to improve the availability and range of regional statistical information. Information presented covers a wide range of subjects. Its purpose is to give readers an overview of the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the NT and its regions. Data is presented for the latest available year, and some tables include time series observations for the NT and Australia for additional comparison. This publication complements the standard set of key economic and social data for various geographic levels across

Australia which is available via the [National Regional Profiles \(cat. no. 1379.0\)](#).

This publication draws extensively on information provided by government agencies and other organisations. The ABS wishes to acknowledge the contribution of those organisations. Their continued cooperation is greatly appreciated. The inclusion of data from sources beyond the ABS' own collection adds to the value of the publication by creating a more complete and detailed statistical picture of the Northern Territory. Without the support of these external agencies the wide range of statistics at the regional level would not be available for general use by the community.

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About this Release

Contains ABS and other government agency data for Northern Territory by Statistical Subdivisions. It includes information on population, employment, education and training, prices, income and expenditure, law and public safety, health, transport, housing and construction, agriculture and fisheries, mining and energy, tourism, imports and exports and government finance. Indigenous statistics are also included.

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GEOGRAPHY INCLUDED

Regional Statistics Northern Territory, 2008 presents data by several different geographical classifications. These regions include the 2006 Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC), Northern Territory Government (NTG) Statistical Regions, Tourism regions, as well as some discrete locations where appropriate.

The majority of the data presented in this publication is presented according the Main Structure of the ASGC 2006. In the Northern Territory (NT) this Main Structure is composed of the three Statistical Divisions (SDs) of Darwin SD, Remainder NT SD and Offshore SD. These in turn are made up of 12 Statistical Sub Divisions (SSDs), which are further broken down into 96 Statistical Local Areas (SLAs).

NTG Statistical Regions

In 2005, the Northern Territory Government (NTG) introduced the NTG Statistical Regions. These regions are the statistical boundaries by which all NT Government departments report, ensuring statistical data compiled by the NT Government is geographically consistent and

therefore comparable. NTG Statistical Regions consist of five major regions (Darwin, East Arnhem, Katherine, Barkly, Alice Springs) which are further broken down to 23 sub regions.

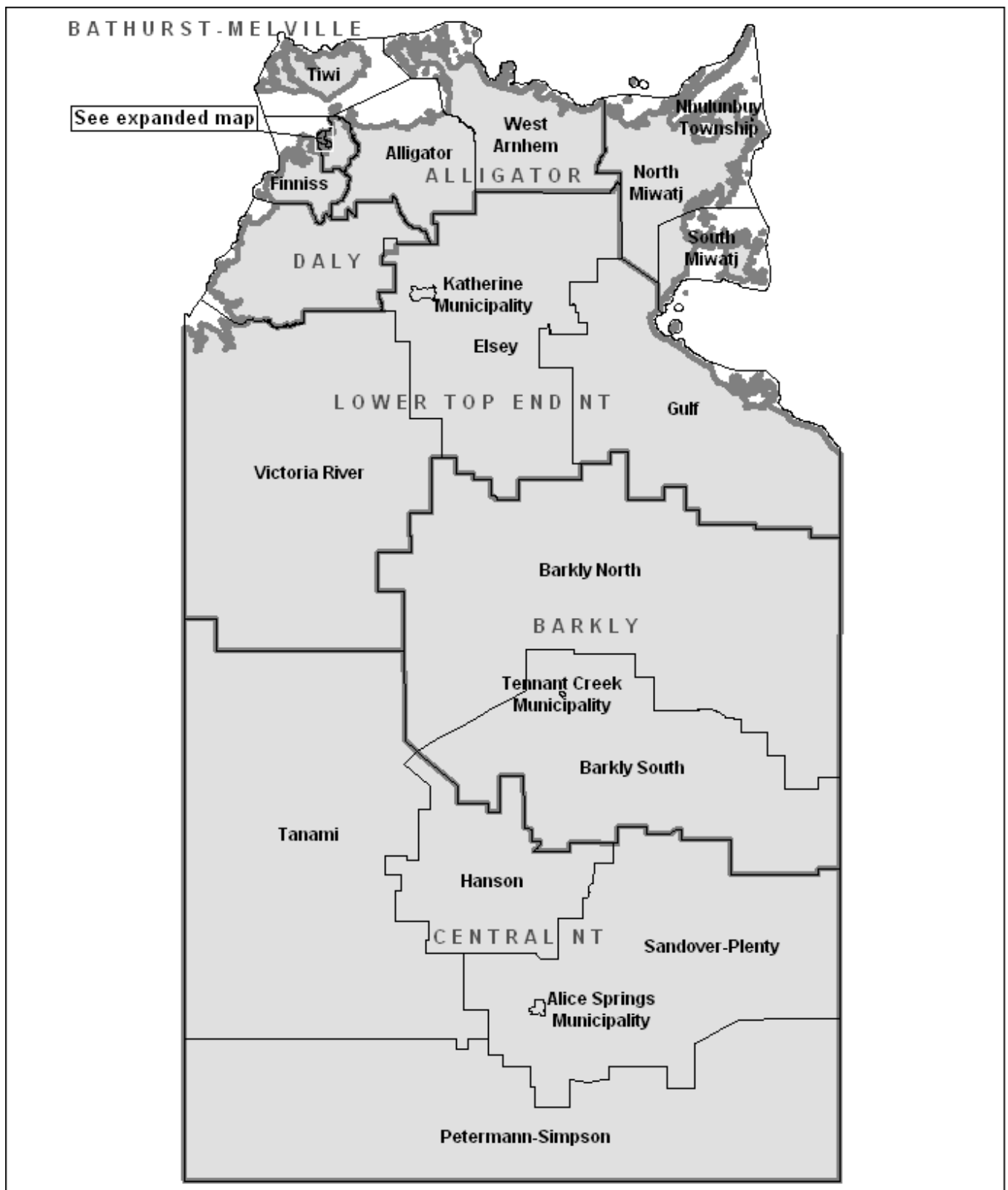
The NTG Statistical Regions were created with the assistance of the ABS and in most cases align with the 2006 ASGC areas. This means that it is possible to convert data presented by ASGC areas to NTG Statistical Regions, and vice versa. The following maps and table outline the major regions and sub-regions and their alignment with the 2006 ASGC SSDs and SLAs.

Postcode level data

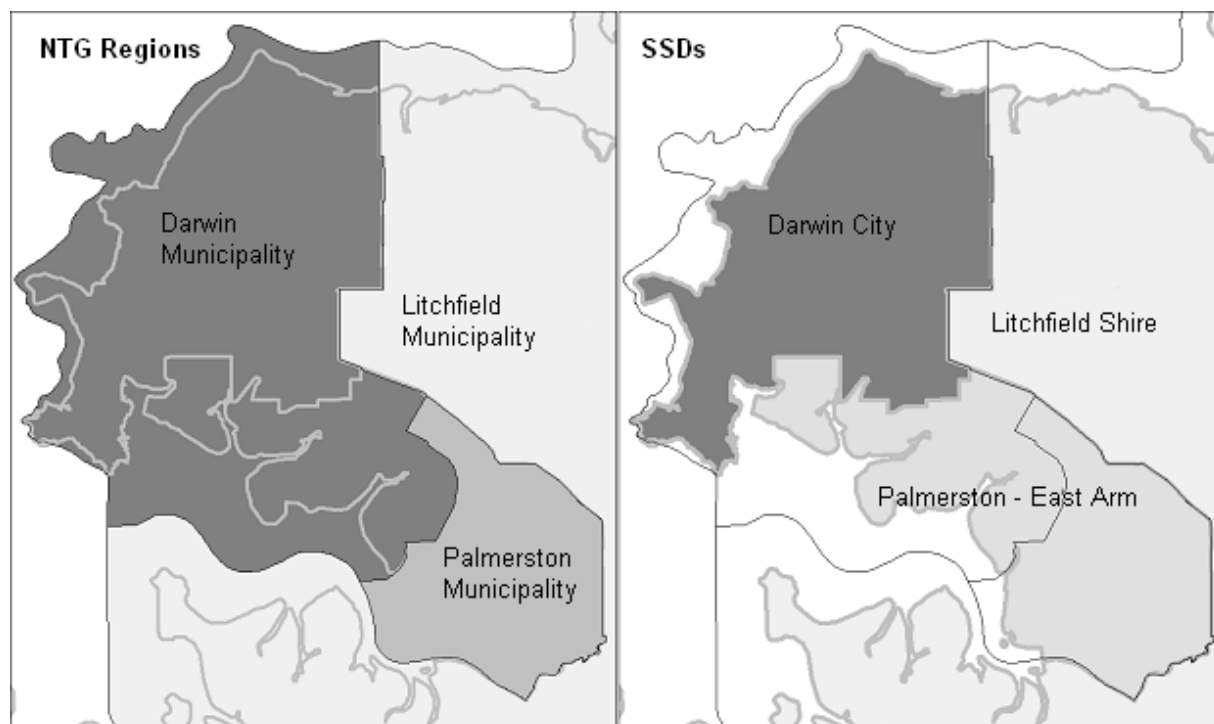
Some of the administrative data presented is compiled from aggregated postcode level data. In order to achieve consistency with data presented by ASGC boundaries, population-weighted concordances were applied to postcode level data. However, the translation of postcodes to SLAs is an inexact process since population distributions within Collection Districts (CDs) are not always evenly distributed. Some adjustment is made when creating concordances to account for population distributions within CDs based upon demographic intelligence. Updates to these concordances (current and historical) are made periodically, depending on new information and resources available. Similarly, the variable within a population may not necessarily be evenly distributed. Statistics resulting from such concordances will be less accurate if the variable being concorded is not distributed across the postcode in the same way that the population is distributed.

Post Office Boxes are generally excluded from postcode concordances as they are not representative of residential localities. For the current Australia Post postcode-locality listing see the Australia Post web site.

ASGC Statistical Subdivisions and associated NTG Sub-regions



Darwin and Palmerston regional boundaries



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Further information on the geographic regions used in this publication can be obtained from the following sources:

[Australian Standard Geographical Classification \(ASGC\), 2006 \(cat. no. 1216.0\).](#)

[Statistical Geography- Australian Standard Geographical Classification \(ASGC\), Digital Boundaries, 2006 \(cat. no. 1259.0.30.002\).](#)

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ENVIRONMENT

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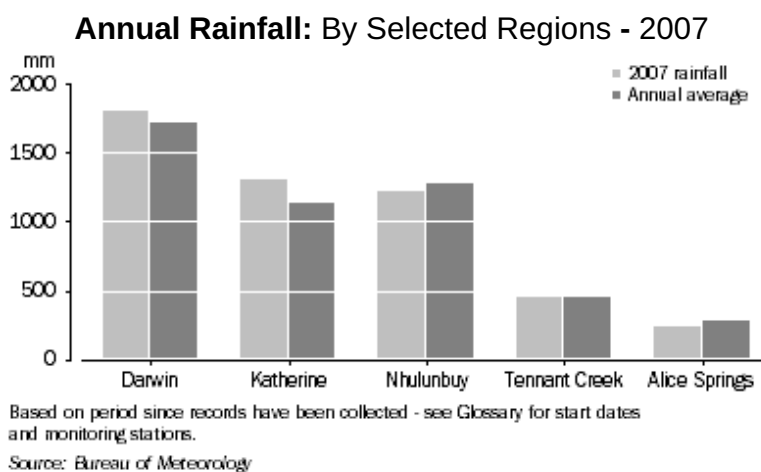
Climate

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CLIMATE

The Northern Territory (NT) sits within two climatic zones: the wet/dry tropics in the north; and semi arid to arid areas in the south. In the north the 'wet season' runs from 1 October to 30 April, and the 'dry season' runs from 1 May to 30 September.

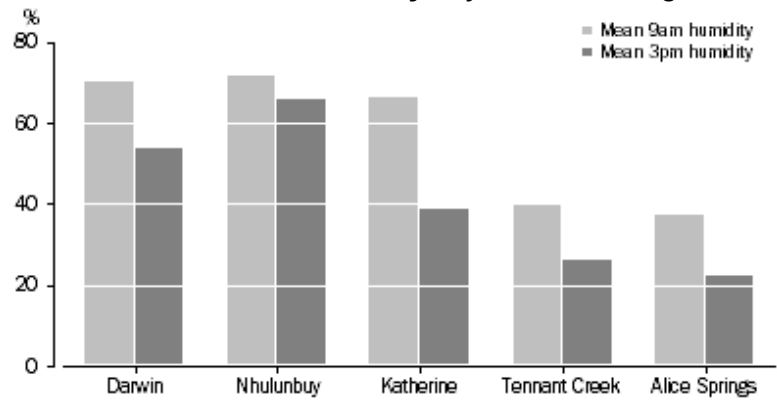
During the 2006-07 wet season, regions closer to the coast experienced above average rainfall, Darwin received 1864 mm of rainfall (1659 mm average) and Nhulunbuy 1341 mm (1298 mm average). Inland regions experienced below average rainfall during the same period, with Katherine receiving 1091 mm (1092 mm average), Tennant Creek 123 mm (434 mm average) and Alice Springs 68 mm (215 mm average).



Humidity plays a significant role in the north of Australia. The comparatively stable temperatures are offset by fluctuations in relative humidity, which is highest during the wet season (peaking at 85% in Darwin and Katherine in March 2007). During the dry season, much lower monthly averages and extremes are recorded in Darwin, with relative humidity

levels averaging between 35% and 70% between May and September.

Mean Annual Relative Humidity: By Selected Regions - 2007



Source: Bureau of Meteorology

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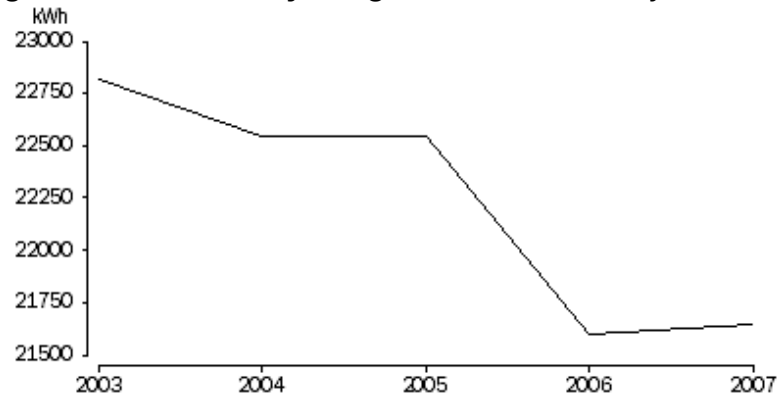
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UTILITIES

Power and Water Corporation is the main provider of power and water utilities in the Northern Territory (NT). Installed electricity generation capacity has fallen from 389 MW in 2003 to 379 MW in 2007. Power generated dropped from 1656 GWh in 2003 to 1440 GWh in 2007. In the same period customer numbers increased by 6340, as did electricity sales (from 1 538 053 MWh in 2003 to 1 596 452 MWh in 2007). Overall there has been a reduction in average electricity usage per customer of 5% from 22 815 kWh in 2003 to 21 646 kWh in 2007.

Average annual electricity usage: Northern Territory - 2003 to 2007

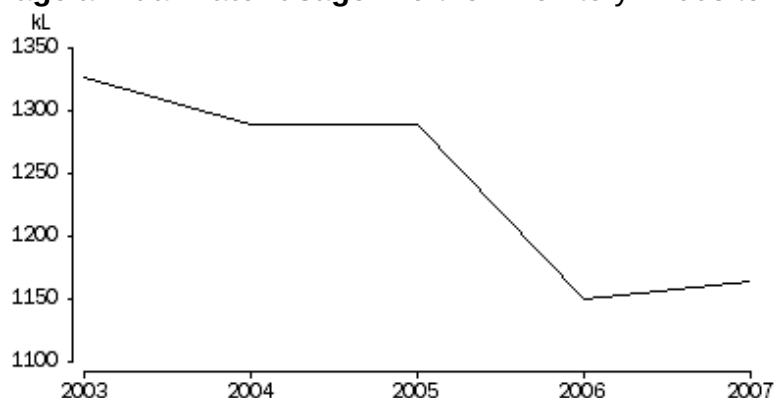


Source: Power and Water Corporation

The Power and Water Corporation's water system capability has decreased between the 2003 to 2007 period from 327 ML/day to 322 ML/day. Whilst system capability has decreased,

production of water has increased by 2% from 55 764 ML in 2003 to 56 842 ML in 2007. In contrast, the volume of water sales has remained largely the same at 51 242 ML in 2003 and 51 481 ML in 2007. Like electricity usage, average water usage per customer has declined, from 1326 kL per customer per annum in 2003 to 1164 kL per customer per annum in 2007, a fall of 13%.

Average annual water usage: Northern Territory - 2003 to 2007



Source: Power and Water Corporation

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Tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication.

Further information on the Northern Territory's environment is available through the following sources:

[Australia's Environment: Issues and Trends \(cat. no. 4613.0\)](#)

[Bureau of Meteorology](#)

[Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts](#)

[Energy Supply Association of Australia](#)

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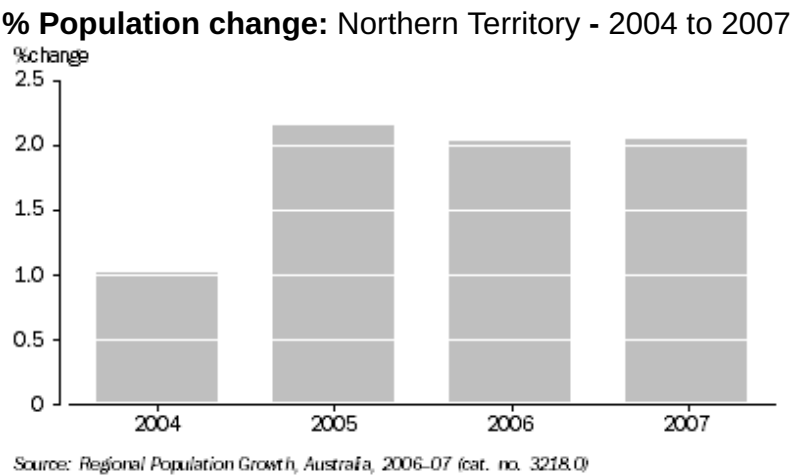
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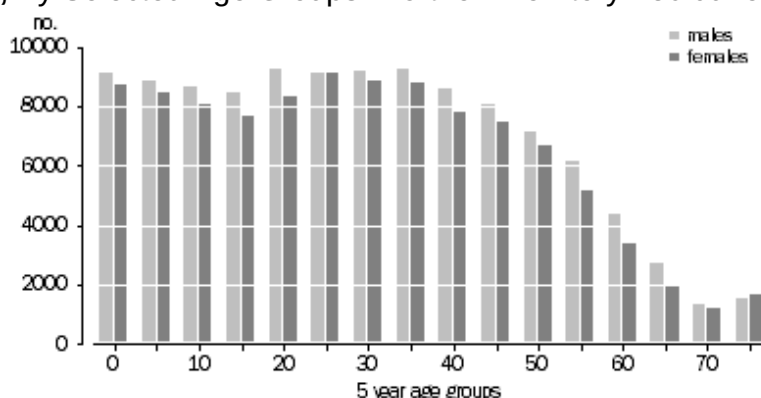
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The official population of the Northern Territory (NT) at June 30, 2007, was 214 975 persons, an increase of 2% from the previous year's population of 210 674. The 2006-07 growth rate of 2% was higher than the NT's average annual growth rate of 1.5% for the five years to June 2007. The NT's population is most concentrated around the capital city of Darwin, and the central Australian town of Alice Springs. Approximately 34% of the population lives in the Statistical Subdivision (SSD) of Darwin City, with 21% living in the surrounding SSDs of Palmerston-East Arm and Litchfield. A further 19% live in the SSD of Central NT, where Alice Springs is located.



At June 30, 2007 there were 108 males for every 100 females in the NT. As illustrated in the following graph, in all of the selected age groups except the 25-29 and 75+ year age groups, there were more males than females resident in the NT.

Sex, By Selected Age Groups: Northern Territory - 30 June 2007



Source: Population by Age by Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2007 (cat. no. 3201.0)

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Birth and Death Rates

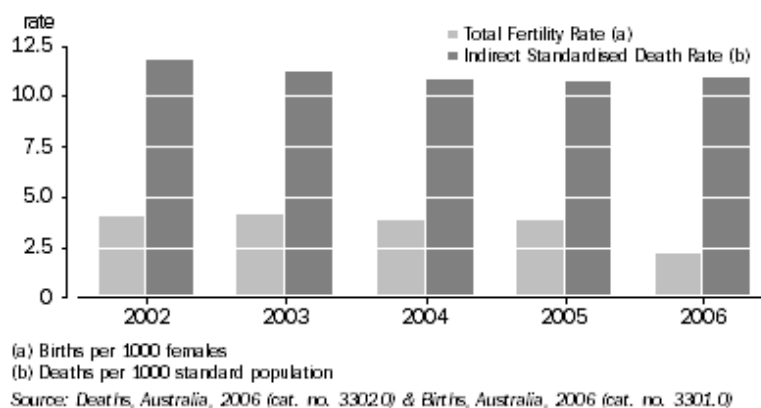
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BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

The indirect standardised death rate fell from 11.9 deaths per 1000 population in 2002 to 10.9 deaths per 1000 population in 2006. Of the 932 deaths in the Northern Territory (NT) in 2006, 49% were Indigenous persons. Of the 3696 births in the NT in 2006, 42% were Indigenous persons.

In 2006, the highest indirect standardised death rate was observed in Bathurst-Melville (34.6 deaths per 1000 population), with the lowest rate in Litchfield Shire (6.7 deaths per 1000 population). The highest fertility rate was observed in the SSD of Daly (3.2 births per 1000 female population). The lowest birth rate was in Darwin City (1.9 births per 1000 female population).

Birth and Death Rates: Northern Territory - 2002 to 2006



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Arrivals and Departures

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ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Overseas arrival and departure patterns in the Northern Territory (NT) are similar to the Australian average. Much of this movement is by visitors and residents for the short term. In 2006-07, short term movement in the NT accounted for 96% of arrivals and 98% of departures, similar to 95% of arrivals and 97% of departures for Australia. The proportion of total overseas arrivals to the Northern Territory (NT) intending to permanently reside in Australia (1%) is the same as for total overseas arrivals to Australia.

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Tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication.

Further information on the Northern Territory's population can be obtained from the following sources:

[Australian Demographic Statistics \(cat. no. 3101.0\)](#)

[Births, Australia \(cat. no. 3301.0\)](#)

[2006 Census of Population and Housing: Census Tables \(cat. no. 2068.0\)](#)

[Deaths, Australia \(cat. no. 3302.0\)](#)

[Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009 \(cat. no. 3238.0\)](#)

[Population by Age by Sex, Australia, 2006 \(cat. no. 3235.0\)](#)

[Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 \(cat. no. 4705.0\)](#)

[Population Projections, Australia, 2002 to 2101 \(cat. no. 3222.0\)](#)

[Population Projections, Northern Territory, 1999 - 2021 \(cat. no. 3222.7\)](#)

[Regional Population Growth, Australia \(cat. no. 3218.0\)](#)

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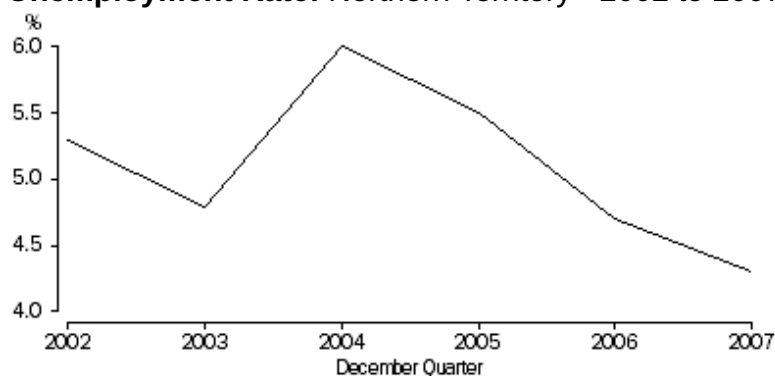
LABOUR FORCE

Between the December quarter 2006 and the December quarter 2007, the size of the labour force increased and the unemployment rate decreased in the Northern Territory (NT). The size of the labour force increased by 5477 from 105 504 in the December quarter 2006 to 110 981 in the December quarter 2007.

While employment rose in all States and Territories (except for the Australian Capital Territory), the largest increase in employment (in percentage terms) was recorded by the NT. The number of employed persons increased by 6%, from 100 597 persons in December quarter 2006 to 106 167 persons employed in December quarter 2007.

The NT's unemployment rate dropped from 5% in the December quarter 2006 to 4% in the December quarter 2007. Different levels of unemployment were observed across regions in the NT. The lowest unemployment rates were observed in the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) located in and around Darwin and Palmerston. Higher rates of unemployment were observed in more remote SLAs, such as Tanami (22%), Sandover-Balance (19%) and West Arnhem (18%).

Unemployment Rate: Northern Territory - 2002 to 2007



Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, Small Area Labour Markets

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Arrivals & Departures

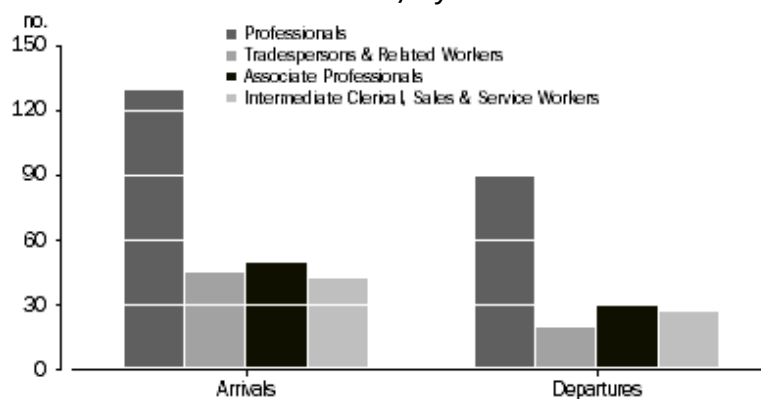
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ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

The net gain in the labour force due to permanent overseas arrivals and departures was 141 persons in 2006-07. Permanent overseas arrivals contributed an increase of 387 persons to the labour force, of whom 345 were employed at the time of arrival. This was partially offset by the departure of 246 persons in the workforce from the NT. The highest net increases of persons in the labour force due to permanent overseas arrivals and departures were observed in the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) categories of Professionals (39 persons); Tradespersons & Related Workers (25 persons); Associated Professionals (19

persons); and Intermediate Clerical & Service Workers (15 persons).

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, By ASCO code: Northern Territory - 2006-07



Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship

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Tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication.

Further information on employment in the Northern Territory can be found from the following sources:

[Labour Force, Australia \(cat. no. 6202.0\)](#)

[2006 Census of Population and Housing: Census Tables \(cat. no. 2068.0\)](#)

[Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations](#)

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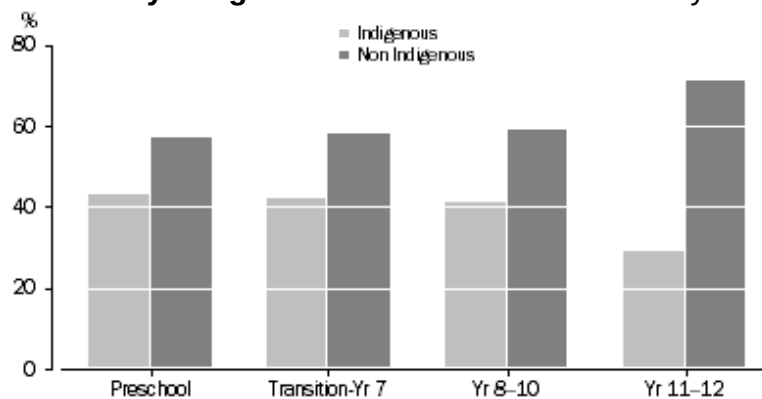
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SCHOOLS

There were 185 schools in the Northern Territory (NT) in 2007, comprising 150 government schools and 35 non government schools. The number of school teachers employed in schools in the NT in 2007 was 3449 (3143 full time equivalent). There were 42 670 students (42 175 full time equivalent) studying in schools. Government schools had an average of 217 full time equivalent (FTE) students per school and 13 FTE students per teacher. Non government schools had an average of 276 FTE students per school and 14 FTE students per teacher.

Indigenous student participation decreases as school levels increase. In 2007, the ratio of Indigenous to non Indigenous students remained constant from preschool to Years 8-10 at just over 40%, followed by a drop in Indigenous school retention in Years 11-12 to just under 30%.

Students by Indigenous Status: Northern Territory - 2007



Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

Vocational Education and Training and Higher Education

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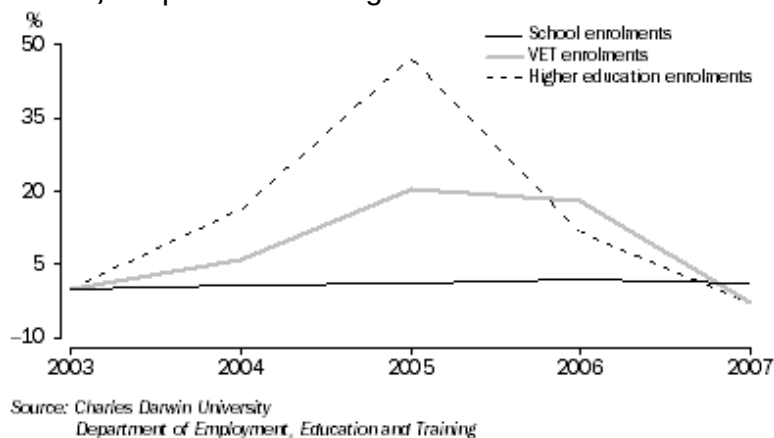
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Possibly driven by the strong labour market in the Northern Territory (NT), retention in Vocational Education and Training (VET) and higher education has been on a steady decline since 2005. In 2007, 25 399 persons were undergoing training in a VET institution and 1853 persons were enrolled at Charles Darwin University. In 2005 the corresponding figures were 30 395 persons undergoing training in a VET institution and 2519 persons enrolled at Charles Darwin University.

In 2007, there was a higher proportion of females (65%) enrolled in higher education in the Northern Territory (NT) than males (35%). In contrast, VET enrolments showed a higher proportion of male enrolments (55%) than female enrolments (45%). Only 7% of student representation in higher education was Indigenous, compared to 44% of enrolments in VET.

All levels of educational participation in 2007 exhibited levels of attendance close to or below those of 2003.

Education Enrolments, Proportional Change from 2003: Northern Territory - 2003 to 2007



Further Information

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication.

Further information on education and training in the Northern Territory is available from the following sources:

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Northern Territory, 2002 (cat. no. 4714.7.55.001)

2006 Census of Population and Housing: Census Tables (cat. no. 2068.0)

Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard (AVETMISS)

Department of Employment, Education Training (DEET)

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Prices, Income and Expenditure

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PRICES, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

This section contains the following subsection :

- Consumer Price Index

- Grocery Price Survey

- Department of Veterans' Affairs Pensioners

- Further Information

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Consumer Price Index

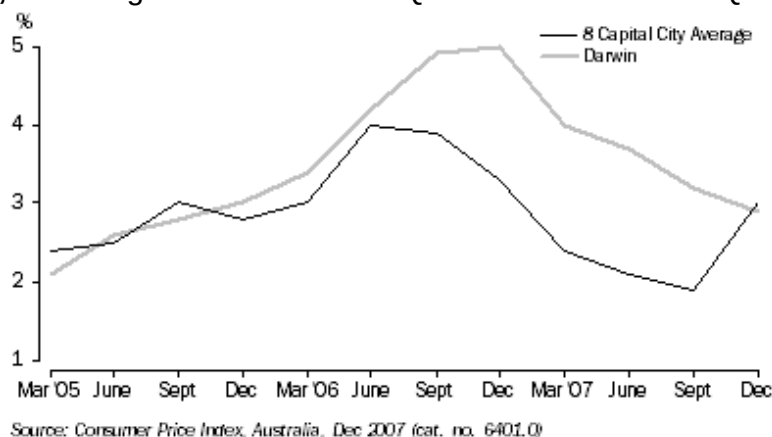
[Contents >> Prices, Income and Expenditure >> Consumer Price Index](#)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Between March quarter 2005 and December quarter 2007 the annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Darwin was higher than Australia for all quarters except March quarter 2005, September quarter 2005 and December quarter 2007. During this period

the inflation rate in Darwin peaked at 5% in the December quarter 2006 and at 4% in the June quarter 2006 for the average eight capital cities. The disparity between Darwin and the eight capital cities average was at its highest during the December quarter 2006 at 1.7%.

CPI, % Change: Darwin - March Qtr 2005 to December Qtr 2007



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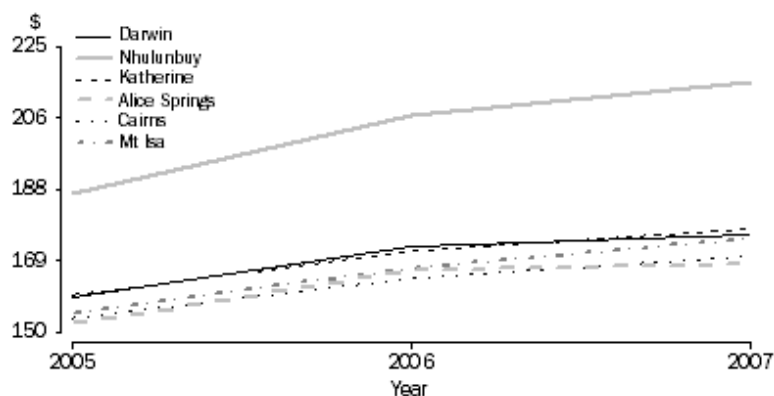
Grocery Price Survey

[Contents >> Prices, Income and Expenditure >> Grocery Price Survey](#)

GROCERY PRICE SURVEY

The Grocery Price Survey conducted by Northern Territory Treasury measured the cost of purchasing an average basket of goods at 26 supermarkets in the Northern Territory (NT) and uses two Queensland (QLD) regional centres for comparison. In December 2007, a basket of groceries cost on average \$175.67 in Darwin, compared to \$177.04 in Katherine, \$167.80 in Alice Springs and \$215.53 in Nhulunbuy. In all stores surveyed price increases were observed between 2006 and 2007. However, increases in grocery prices in each of the regions in the NT were lower than in the regions of Mt. Isa and Cairns. Between December 2006 and December 2007 the price of a basket of groceries increased by 1% in Alice Springs, 2% in Darwin and Yulara, 3% in Katherine and 4% in Nhulunbuy. During the same period prices in Cairns rose 4% and Mount Isa rose 5%. Despite the NT having lower price increases than QLD, prices for all regions in the NT except Alice Springs remained higher than in the comparative regions of Cairns and Mount Isa.

Average Cost of a Basket of Goods: by Selected Regions - 2005 to 2007



Source: Northern Territory Treasury- Grocery Price Survey

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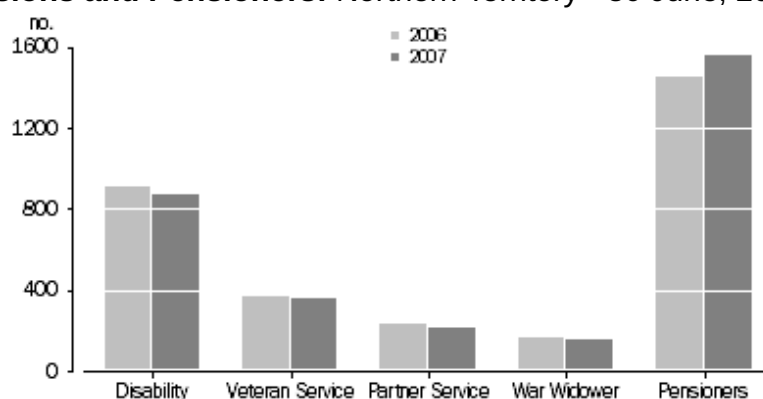
Department of Veterans' Affairs Pensioners

[Contents](#) >> [Prices, Income and Expenditure](#) >> [Department of Veterans' Affairs Pensioners](#)

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS PENSIONERS

On 30 June 2007, there was a total of 1559 Department of Veterans' Affairs pensioners in the Northern Territory (NT), an increase from 1452 pensioners in 2006. Of these, 56% were disability pensioners, 23% veteran service pensioners, 14% partner service pensioners and 10% war widowers. Persons may have qualified for and received more than one pension. More persons were receiving multiple pensions in 2006 than in 2007.

Pensions and Pensioners: Northern Territory - 30 June, 2006-07



Source: Department of Veterans Affairs

Further Information

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication.

Further information on income and prices in the Northern Territory can be obtained from the following sources:

[2006 Census of Population and Housing, Census Tables \(cat. no. 2068.0\)](#)

[Consumer Price Index, Australia \(cat. no. 6401.0\)](#)

[Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results \(cat. no. 6530.0\)](#)

[National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Northern Territory, 2002 \(cat. no. 4714.7.55.010\)](#)

[Retail Trade, Australia \(cat. no. 8501.0\)](#)

[Department of Veteran's Affairs](#)

[NT Treasury Grocery Price Survey](#)

Law and Public Safety

Contents >> Law and Public Safety



LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY

This section contains the following subsection :

- Offences Recorded by Police
- Drug Infringement Notices
- Court Outcomes
- Correctional Services

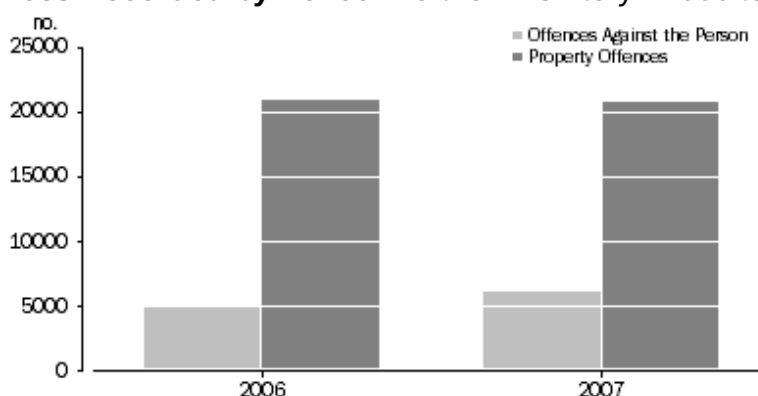
Offences Recorded by Police

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OFFENCES RECORDED BY POLICE

The number of 'offences against the person' recorded by police in the Northern Territory (NT) during 2007 totalled 6130 recorded offences. This is an increase of approximately 21% when compared to the 5055 recorded 'offences against the person' recorded in 2006. In contrast, the number of recorded property offences dropped by 1% during the same period, from 20 874 recorded property offences in 2006 to 20 673 recorded property offences in 2007.

Offences Recorded by Police: Northern Territory - 2006 to 2007



Source: Northern Territory Department of Justice

Offences Against the Person

Assault was the most frequent offence against the person recorded in the Northern Territory (NT) during 2007, accounting for 90% of 'offences against the person' recorded. The next most common recorded offences in this category were sexual assault (6%), other offences against the person (2%), and robbery (2%). Homicide and related offences accounted for less than 1% of the recorded offences against persons.

Property Offences

Property damage was the most frequent property offence recorded in the Northern Territory (NT) during 2007, accounting for 38% of property offences recorded. The next most common recorded offences in this category were other theft (35%), commercial or other premises break-ins (9%), and house break-ins (8%). Motor vehicle theft and related offences and other property offences accounted for the remaining 10% of reported 'offences against the person'.

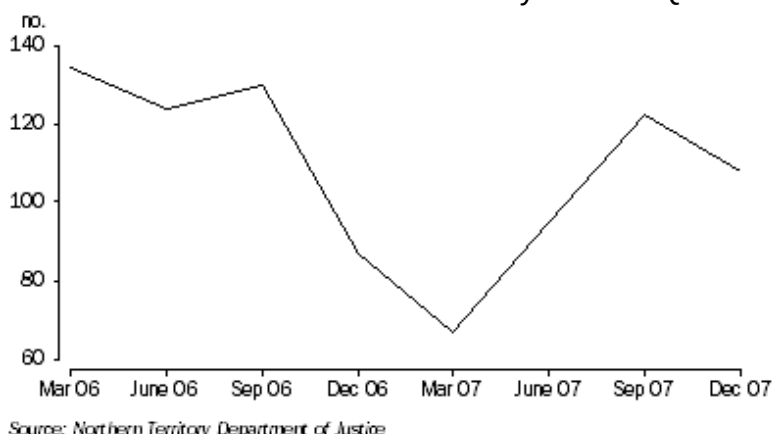
Drug Infringement Notices

[Contents >> Law and Public Safety >> Drug Infringement Notices](#)

DRUG INFRINGEMENT NOTICES

In the Northern Territory (NT), a total of 390 drug infringement notices (which are issued only for possession or cultivation of small quantities of cannabis), relating to 392 separate offences, were issued during 2007. This is 18% (83) less notices than were issued in the previous year. Possession of cannabis is the most common offence for which drug infringement notices have been issued, constituting 99% of offences in 2007.

Drug Infringement Notices Issued: Northern Territory - March Qtr 2006 to Dec Qtr 2007



Court Outcomes

[Contents >> Law and Public Safety >> Court Outcomes](#)

COURT OUTCOMES

Criminal Cases Lodged and Finalised

In the Northern Territory (NT), 13 459 criminal cases were lodged during 2007. This is a rate of 626 per 10 000 population. The highest rate of criminal case lodgements occurred in Barkly region (1457 per 10 000 population) and the lowest in Darwin Region Balance (351 per 10 000 population). During 2007, 13 112 cases were finalised. Cases finalised included some cases lodged in previous years.

In the NT, the majority of the cases lodged were road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences (33%), followed by acts intending to cause injury (21%).

Domestic Violence Applications

Domestic violence applications were recorded in the Northern Territory (NT) at a rate of 145 per 10 000 population during 2007, compared to 130 per 10 000 population in 2006. Domestic violence applications by police accounted for 63% of applications.

The highest rate of domestic violence applications (449 per 10 000 population) was observed in the Barkly region in 2007, whilst the lowest was observed in East Arnhem (68 per 10 000 population). Darwin Statistical District has the second lowest observed rate of domestic violence applications (94 per 10 000 population).

Finalised Aggravated Property Offences

A total of 520 aggravated property offences were finalised during the 2006-07 financial year in the Northern Territory (NT). The most common finalised aggravated property offences were break-ins (62%), followed by property damage (23%) and unlawful use of motor vehicles (12%). Of the aggravated property offences finalised in 2006-07, 63% received an imprisonment order.

Finalised Drug Offences

A total of 754 drug offences were finalised by the courts during the 2006-07 financial year. The principal penalty for 456 of these offences was a monetary order (60%), followed by 136 fully suspended term of imprisonment orders (18%), 83 imprisonment orders (11%), 33 community work orders (4%), and 13 home detention orders (2%).

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Correctional Services

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CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Community Corrections

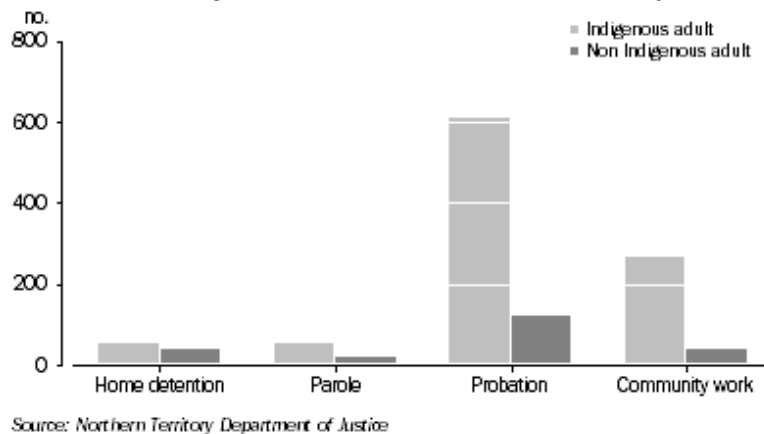
Community corrections plays a key role in the rehabilitation of offenders in the Northern Territory (NT). Community corrections includes adult and juvenile offenders undergoing home detention, parole (adult offenders only), probation, and community work.

Adult community corrections has increased by 6% from 1141 in 2004-05 to 1210 in 2006-07. The number of juveniles in community corrections programs in the NT showed a decrease (43%) in number from 273 in 2004-05 to 157 in 2006-07. Overall, the number of adult and juvenile offenders in community corrections programs has decreased 3% from 1414 persons in 2004-05 to 1367 persons in 2006-07.

In 2006-07, 82% of the 1210 adult offenders in community corrections programs were

Indigenous. The proportion of juvenile offenders who were Indigenous was 87%. The number of males in community corrections programs was 90% for adults and 95% for juveniles. Of the adult males in community corrections programs, 79% were Indigenous.

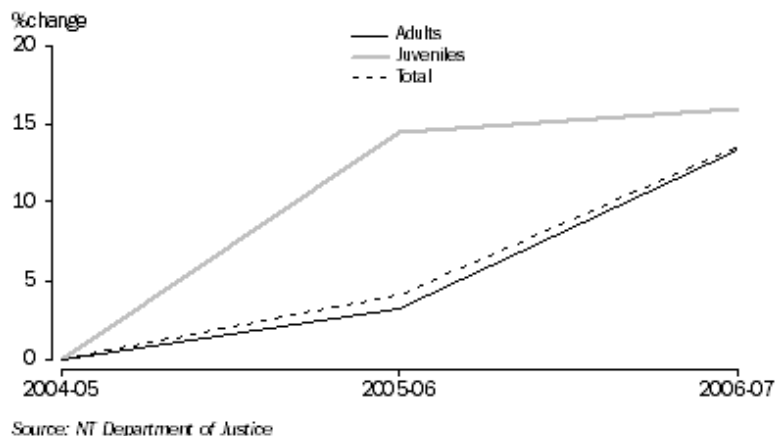
Adult community corrections: Northern Territory - 2006-07



Adult Prisoner and Juvenile Detainee Receptions

In the Northern Territory (NT), adult prisoners received during the year increased by 13% during the period between 2004-05 and 2006-07, while juvenile detainees increased by 16% over the same period. Overall, the number of adult prisoners and juvenile detainees received during the year increased 14% from 2627 persons in 2004-05 to 2982 persons in 2006-07.

Adult prisoners and Juvenile detainees received during the year: Northern Territory - 2004-05 to 2006-07



Quarterly Daily Average Adult Prisoners

In the June quarter 2007, the daily average number of adult prisoners in the Northern Territory (NT) was 898 persons, an increase of 7% from the previous quarter and an increase of 12% from the same quarter in 2006. For the June quarter 2007, the daily average number of Indigenous adult prisoners was 738, 7% higher than the previous quarter and 12% higher than the same quarter last year. During the June quarter 2007, Indigenous prisoners represented 82% of the daily average total prison population.

Further Information

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication.

Further information on law and public safety in the Northern Territory can be obtained from the following sources:

[Department of Justice](#)

[NT Police Fire and Emergency Services](#)

[Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia \(cat. no. 4510.0\)](#)

[Corrective Services, Australia \(cat. no. 4512.0\)](#)

[Criminal Courts, Australia \(cat. no. 4513.0\)](#)

[Prisoners in Australia \(cat. no. 4517.0\)](#)

[National Aboriginal and Torres Islander Social Survey, 2002 \(cat. no. 4714.0\)](#)

Health

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HEALTH

This section contains the following subsection :

Public Hospitals

Hospital Separations

Public Hospitals

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PUBLIC HOSPITALS

In 2006-07, the Northern Territory (NT) had five public hospitals with a total capacity of 569 hospital beds. The number of beds has remained the same for the last five years. The distribution of hospital beds has also remained unchanged, with the two major population centres of Darwin and Central NT having 52% and 28% of the hospital beds respectively.

Hospital Separations

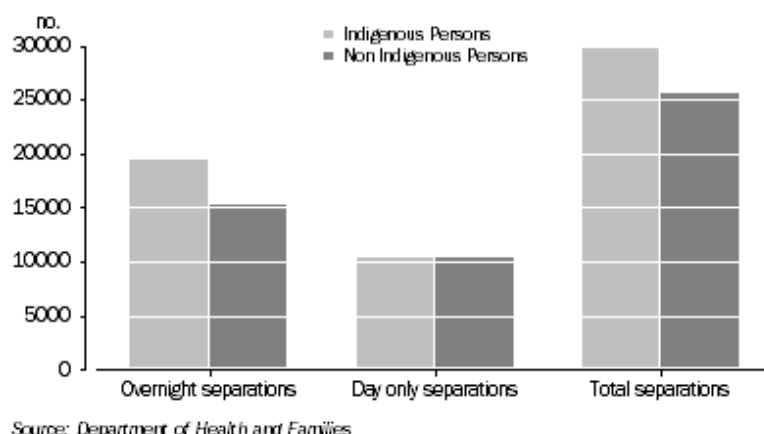
[Contents >> Health >> Hospital Separations](#)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS

In 2006-07, Indigenous persons accounted for 54% of the total hospital separations in the Northern Territory (NT) despite the fact that they make up 30% of the total NT population. Of the separations requiring overnight stays, 56% were for Indigenous persons and 44% for non-Indigenous persons.

During 2006-07, Indigenous persons accounted for 50% of day only separations, an increase from 34% from the previous year. In the Darwin region, Indigenous persons accounted for 22% of day only separations, despite the fact they make up less than 10% of the population. Likewise in the Barkly region, Indigenous persons accounted for 97% of day only separations, while making up only 60% of the population. In contrast, in the East Arnhem region Indigenous persons accounted for 41% of the day only separations while making up 61% of the population.

Hospital separations: Northern Territory - 2006-07

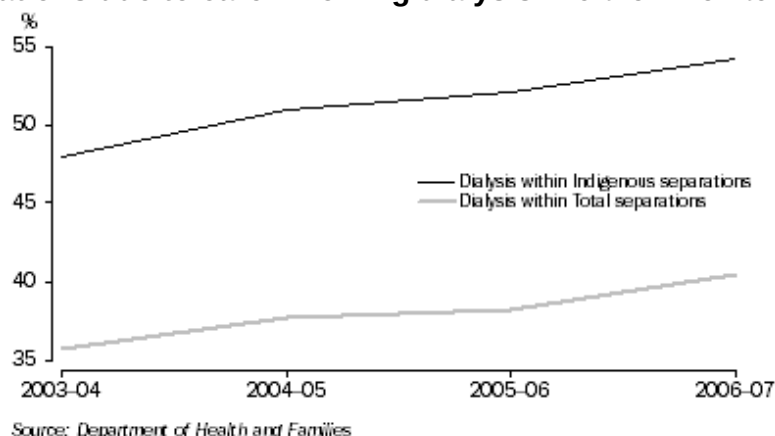


Indigenous people were likely to have more than two diseases associated with their admission, whereas on average, total NT admissions were likely to have more than one disease associated with their admission.

Of the 87 857 causes related to all hospital separations in the NT, care involving dialysis (40%) was the most common cause. Care involving dialysis was also the most common cause of the 61 163 cases (54%) related to Indigenous hospital separations in 2006-07. For both Indigenous and total persons, hospital separations due to care involving dialysis has risen by 1% since 2005-06 from 35 130 to 35 552.

Other common causes that contributed to Indigenous hospital separations included: diseases and disorders of the respiratory system (5%); diseases and disorders of the digestive system (3%); and, pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (3%). The same three causes were also amongst the common causes that contributed to total hospital separations: diseases and disorders of the respiratory system (5%); diseases and disorders of the digestive system (5%); and, pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (4%).

Hospital separations due to care involving dialysis: Northern Territory - 2003 to 2007



NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The majority of the notifiable diseases recorded in the Northern Territory (NT) were sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) which accounted for 64%, a slight increase from 61% observed in 2005-06. In 2006-07, the most commonly recorded STDs were chlamydia (36%), trichomoniasis (32%), and gonococcal infection (26%). STDs were most prevalent in Central NT (41% of cases), followed by Darwin (15% of cases), Lower Top End (14% of cases) and East Arnhem (9% of cases).

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Further Information

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication.

Further information on health in the Northern Territory can be obtained from the following sources:

[National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, Northern Territory, 2004-05 \(cat. no. 4715.7.55.005\)](#)

[Department of Health and Families](#)

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Transport

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TRANSPORT

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- Traffic Accidents
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Traffic Accidents

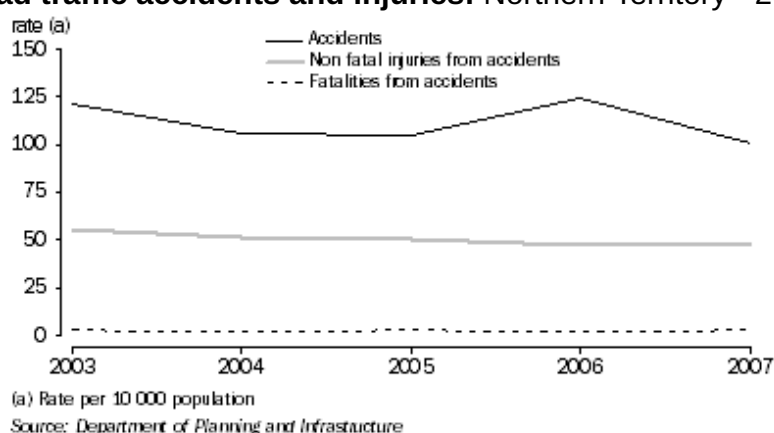
[Contents >> Transport >> Traffic Accidents](#)

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

In 2007, the rate of fatalities and injuries due to traffic accidents across the Northern Territory (NT) increased slightly from 49 fatalities and injuries per 10 000 population in 2006 to 51 fatalities and injuries per 10 000 population in 2007. However, the rate of road traffic accidents across the NT showed a slight decrease over the same period from 105 per 10 000 population in 2006 to 101 per 10 000 population in 2007.

In 2007, fatalities from road traffic accidents occurred at a rate of 3 per 10 000 population and non fatal injuries at a rate of 48 per 10 000 population. In 2006, rates of 2 fatalities per 10 000 population and 47 injuries per 10 000 population were observed.

Rate of road traffic accidents and injuries: Northern Territory - 2003 to 2007



Drivers of motor vehicles and passengers in motor vehicles accounted for the majority (78%) of those injured in road traffic accidents. Pedestrians and pedal cyclists accounted for 12% of those injured in traffic accidents, and motorcyclists accounted for 9%. Collisions between moving vehicles accounted for 51% of accidents, while vehicle roll overs and vehicles that ran off the road accounted for 34% of accidents.

There was a large variation in accident rates across regions. For example, the highest road traffic accident rate of 164 per 10 000 population occurred in the Finniss region, which also had the highest non fatal injury rate of 105 per 10 000 population. The lowest motor vehicle accident rate of 27 per 10 000 population was at Bathurst-Melville. The lowest non fatal injury rate of 31 per 10 000 population was in East Arnhem. The East Arnhem, Finniss, Bathurst-Melville and Palmerston-East Arm regions had no fatalities recorded in 2007.

Injuries resulting from road traffic accidents generally occurred at a higher rate in more remote

regions than the urban regions of Darwin City and Palmerston-East Arm. For example, Daly and Finniss had rates of non fatal injuries caused by road traffic accidents of 103 and 105 injuries per 10 000 population respectively, whilst Darwin City and Palmerston-East Arm had rates of 39 and 42 injuries per 10 000 population respectively.

During 2007, the proportion of accidents involving multiple vehicles was higher in urbanised regions than in remote regions. In Darwin City, accidents involving collision, including striking a parked vehicle, totalled 70% of all accidents. In the Litchfield region this figure was 47%, and in Barkly it was 15%.

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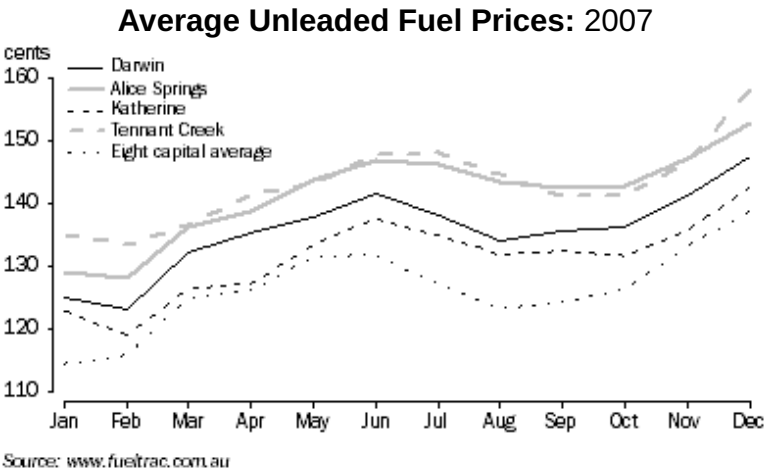
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Fuel Prices

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FUEL PRICES

During December 2007, the average price of unleaded fuel in the Northern Territory (NT) was 150.08 cents per litre, 11.43 cents above the combined average of the eight capital cities. Monthly average unleaded fuel prices during 2007 in NT urban areas continued to be highest in Tennant Creek, followed by Alice Springs, Darwin, and Katherine. During the year, the monthly average unleaded price peaked in December in Tennant Creek at 157.9 cents per litre, and was lowest in February in Katherine at 119 cents per litre.



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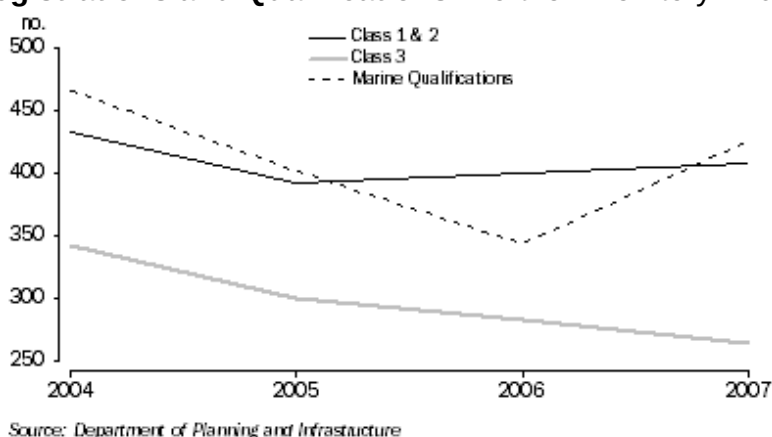
Marine Vessels

MARINE VESSELS

Commercial marine vessels in the Northern Territory (NT) are required to be registered with a certificate of survey issued, based upon size and intended use. Reissued annually, the number of registrations of Class 1 & 2 trading vessels in 2007 was 407 vessels, an increase from the 399 vessels registered in 2006, but a fall from the 423 registered in 2004. The number of certificates of survey issued for Class 3 type vessels (commercial fishing boats) has fallen each year, from 342 in 2004 to 263 in 2007.

The number of marine qualifications issued also varies from year to year. In 2004, 465 marine qualifications were issued compared to 425 in 2007.

Marine Registrations and Qualifications: Northern Territory - 2004 to 2007



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Further Information

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication.

Further information on transport in the Northern Territory can be obtained from the following sources:

[Motor Vehicle Census, Australia \(cat. no. 9309.0\)](#)

[Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia \(cat. no. 9314.0\)](#)

[Fueltrac](#)

[Department of Planning and Infrastructure: Road Safety Branch](#)

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Housing and Construction

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HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

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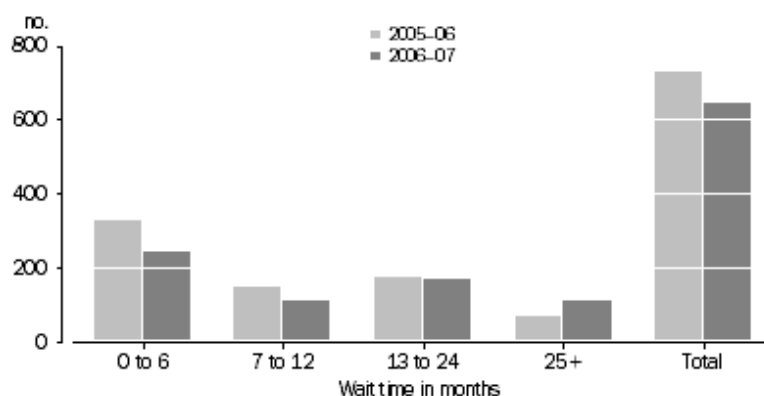
Public Housing

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PUBLIC HOUSING

Applications for public housing in the Northern Territory (NT) declined by 2% between 2005-06 and 2006-07, a much smaller decline than the 13% between 2004-05 and 2005-06. However, the proportion of public housing applicants experiencing wait times of more than six months rose from 55% in 2005-06 to 62% in 2006-07. Public housing stock numbers dropped slightly during the same period from 5392 to 5352.

Length of time tenants waited to be allocated public housing: Northern Territory - 2005-06 to 2006-07



Source: Department of Local Government, Housing and Sport

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Building Approvals

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BUILDING APPROVALS

In the Northern Territory (NT), total new residential building approvals increased by 12% from 1300 approvals in 2005-06 to 1454 approvals in 2006-07. This increase shows similar levels of growth between approvals of new houses and new other residential building types. New house approvals in the NT rose by 12%, from 677 to 761 approvals, and new other residential dwelling approvals rose by 11% from 623 to 693 approvals.

In the NT, the value of new residential building approvals increased by 25% from \$330 million in 2005-06 to \$411 million in 2006-07. The average value of new house building approvals across the NT was \$278 680, and \$286 980 for other residential building types.

Most new house building approvals occurred in Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) adjoining Darwin City. More houses were approved for building in Palmerston-East Arm (356) than any other region, with an average value of \$277 170 per new house building approval. The next highest number of new house approvals occurred in Litchfield Shire (130), with an average value of \$246 900. The third highest number of new house building approvals occurred in Darwin City (84), with an average value of \$348 880, followed by Central NT (77) with an average value of \$271 430.

A higher proportion of new other residential building approvals were observed in areas with high population density. Darwin City had the highest number of new other residential building approvals. There were nearly six times the number of new other residential building approvals (493) compared to houses (84), reflecting limitations in land availability. The average value of new other residential building approvals in Darwin City was \$342 000. The number of approvals of new other residential buildings was also relatively high in Palmerston-East Arm (171) with an average value of \$145 390.

Building Completions

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BUILDING COMPLETIONS

The number of dwelling units completed has increased over the past three years with 2006-07 showing the largest annual increase of 24%. The corresponding value for new residential building completions for that year at \$352.4 million was an even greater increase of 41%. The number of new dwelling units completed in the public sector has decreased every year from 268 in 2002-03 to less than half that number (101) in 2006-07.

The value of alterations and additions to residential buildings has increased over the five years to 2006-07 with the exception of 2003-04 when there was a slight decrease.

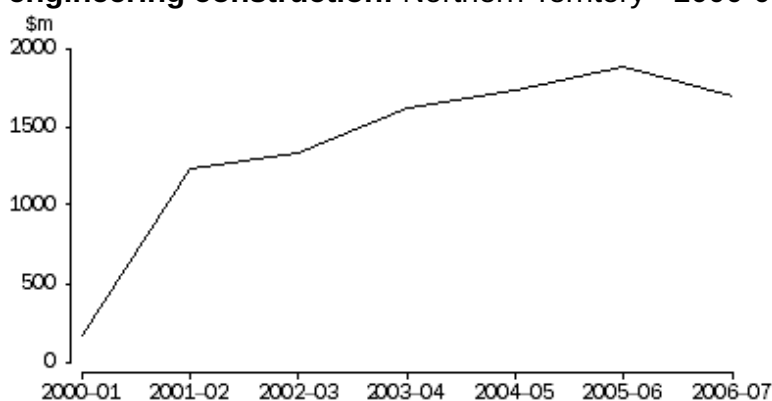
The value of non-residential building completions varied over the five years to 2006-07. The highest value of \$270.3 million in 2005-06 included \$166.9 million of public sector building and accounted for almost half of the total value of building completions for that year.

The value of all building completions has doubled from \$342.0 million in 2002-03 to \$683.8 million in 2006-07. The proportion of public sector buildings completed increased annually from 22% in 2002-03 to 37% in 2005-06 but dropped to just 20% in 2006-07 when there was a 56% increase in private sector new residential building completions.

Engineering Construction

In 2006-07, the private sector accounted for 98% of the total value of engineering construction in the Northern Territory (NT). Engineering construction in this sector increased in value between 2002-03 and 2005-06 by 41% from \$1331.6 million to \$1876.1 million. It then fell 8% to \$1698.3 million between 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Value of all engineering construction: Northern Territory - 2000-01 to 2006-07



Source: ABS data available on request, Engineering Construction Activity Survey

Further Information

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication.

Further information on construction activity and housing in the Northern Territory is available from the following sources:

[Building Approvals, Australia \(cat. no. 8731.0\)](#)

[Dwelling Unit Commencements, Australia \(cat. no. 8750.0\)](#)

[Construction Work Done, Australia \(cat. no. 8755.0\)](#)

[Engineering Construction Activity, Australia \(cat. no. 8762.0\)](#)

[Department of Local Government, Housing and Sport](#)

[Department of Planning and Infrastructure](#)

Agriculture and Fisheries

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AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

This section contains the following subsection :

Field Crops

Fruit & Vegetables

Field Crops

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FIELD CROPS

Of the field crops grown in the Northern Territory (NT) in 2006-07, only seed and hay crops are grown across most regions. The value of field crops increased 57% to \$19 million in 2006-07. Cereal crops, primarily sorghum, continued to be grown only in the Daly region, and peanuts only in the Lower Top End region. No field crops were grown in East Arnhem or Bathurst Melville. Seed and hay crops comprised 99% of field crop tonnage in 2006-07 with a value of \$18 million.

Fruit & Vegetables

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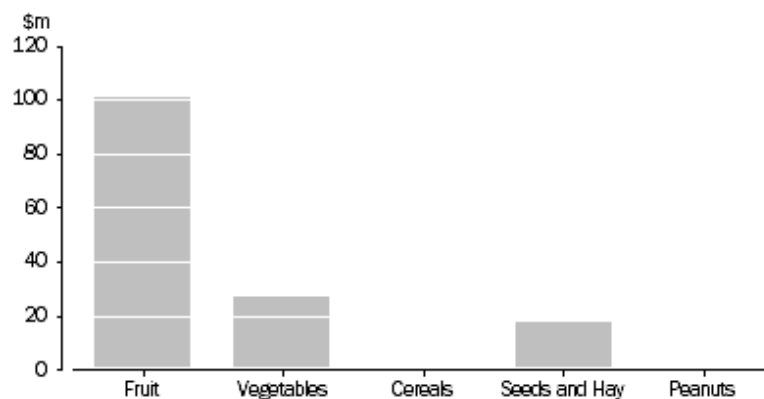
FRUIT & VEGETABLES

Fruit and vegetables produced in the Northern Territory (NT) in 2006-07 were grown in the Statistical Sub Divisions (SSDs) of Litchfield Shire, Finnis, Alligator, Daly, Lower Top End NT and Central NT. The value of fruit and vegetables produced increased 63% from 2005-06 to \$128 million in 2006-07.

The total value of the fruit crops produced in the NT in 2006-07 was \$101 million, a 96% increase over the previous year's crop worth \$52 million. The value of fruit produced in the Litchfield Shire region was \$56 million, approximately half the total value of fruit produced in the Northern Territory. The next highest fruit growing region is the Lower Top End NT, producing \$34 million of fruit from the farming districts to the north and south of Katherine. The main fruit crop grown in the NT is mango.

The value of vegetables grown in the NT in 2006-07 was unchanged from last year at \$27 million. In 2006-07, 97% of all vegetables produced in the NT was grown in Litchfield Shire. This was comparable to the vegetable harvest of \$27 million in 2005-06, with only 85% of vegetable production grown in Litchfield Shire. The second largest vegetable growing region was Central NT. Vegetables were not produced in the Alligator region in 2006-07.

Value of crops: Northern Territory - 2006-07



Source: Department of Business, Economic and Regional Development

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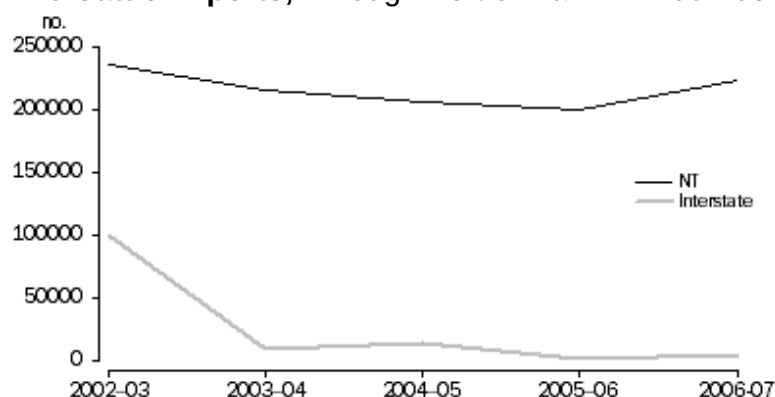
Cattle

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CATTLE

There were 227 874 cattle exported from the Northern Territory (NT) in 2006-07. This is a 10% increase from the 219 828 cattle exported in 2005-06. Of the cattle exported in 2006-07, 2% (4747) were sourced from interstate, an increase of 1% from 2005-06. The majority of live cattle exported from the NT go to Indonesia (84%), followed by Malaysia (including Sarawak and Sabah) (9%), Philippines (4%) and Brunei (3%). In 2002-03, the majority of live cattle were exported to Indonesia (67%), followed by Philippines (15%), Malaysia (including Sarawak and Sabah) (7%) and Brunei (6%).

Origin of Live Cattle Exports, Through Port of Darwin - 2002-03 to 2006-07



Source: Department of Business, Economic and Regional Development

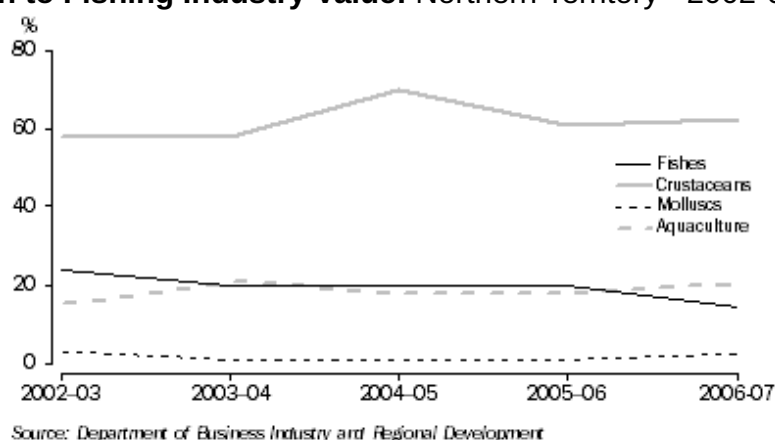
Seafood

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SEAFOOD

The Northern Territory (NT) fishing industry had a total estimated value of \$140 million in 2006-07. This is an increase of 4% from the previous year's value of \$133.6 million. The total value of the mollusc catch increased from \$2 million in 2005-06 to \$4 million in 2006-07. The value of the crustacean catch had increased from \$85 million to \$87 million during the same period, while the value of the fish catch dropped from \$21 million to \$20 million.

Contribution to Fishing Industry Value: Northern Territory - 2002-03 to 2006-07



Further Information

Contents >> Agriculture and Fisheries >> Further Information

FURTHER INFORMATION

Tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication.

Further information on agriculture and fisheries in the Northern Territory is available from the following source:

[Agricultural commodities, Australia \(cat. no. 7121.0\).](#)

Mining and Energy

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MINING AND ENERGY

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MINING AND ENERGY

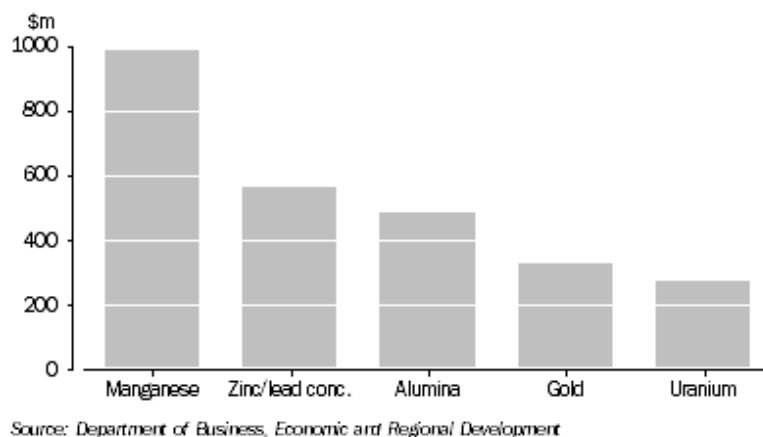
In 2006-07, the mining industry (comprising mineral ore and energy production) continued to be a major contributor to the Northern Territory (NT) economy, with a total value of \$3942 million. This was an increase from the 2005-06 mineral production value of \$2775 million. The components of this total value include: metallic mineral production (64%); non metallic mineral production (6%); and energy minerals (35%).

The largest proportion of the NT's mineral production value in 2006-07 came from the East Arnhem region where large mines are located at Nhulunbuy and Groote Eylandt. Mining in the region produced 9 million tonnes of manganese, bauxite and alumina, with a value of \$1 billion, down from the 10 million tonnes mined in the region in the previous year.

The Statistical Subdivision (SSD) of the Lower Top End NT was the next largest contributor to the NT's mineral production value with \$569 million. Ninety-nine percent of this value was from the production of lead/zinc concentrate which totalled 309 953 tonnes.

The Alligator region supports the largest of Australia's three uranium mines and produced 5278 tonnes of uranium oxide with a value of \$273 million. This is an increase of 7% in production from 2005-06.

Value of mineral production, Five Highest: Northern Territory - 2006-07



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FURTHER INFORMATION

Tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication.

Further information about mining in the Northern Territory is available from the following sources:

[Australian Uranium Association](#)

[Department of Primary Industry, Fisheries and Mines](#)

[Northern Territory Minerals Council](#)

[Directory of Mining Statistics, 2002 \(cat. no. 1144.0\)](#)

[Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia \(cat. no. 8412.0\)](#)

[Mining Operations, Australia \(cat. no. 8415.0\)](#)

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TOURISM

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Visitors

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VISITORS

Between 2005 and 2007 there were on average 1.4 million persons visiting the Northern Territory (NT) per year. The majority were domestic visitors (75%), with the remaining (25%) being international visitors. The Top End Area had the highest proportion of visitors (58%), as well as the longest average length of stay (7 nights). Popular places in the Top End Area include Kakadu National Park, Litchfield National Park and the city of Darwin. The Centre Area had the second-highest proportion of visitors (42%) and contains the Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park and Alice Springs.

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Accommodation

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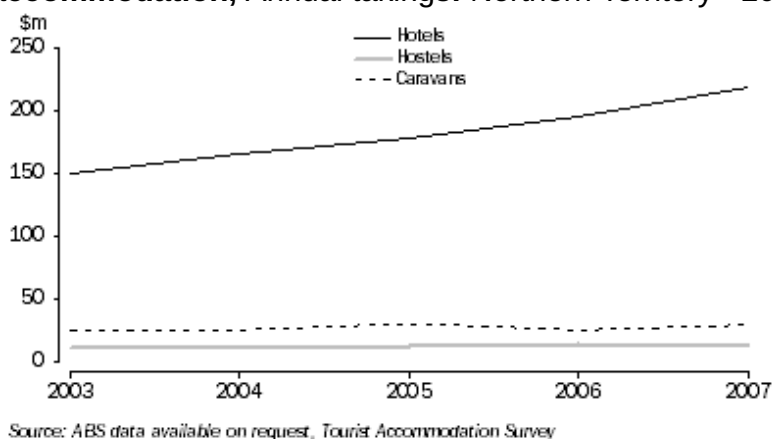
ACCOMMODATION

In the December quarter 2007, 3591 persons were employed by tourist accommodation establishments which included: 51 caravan parks; 91 hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments; and, 22 hostels. The number of persons employed in the previous year was slightly higher in all establishment types, despite the number of tourism establishments increasing by one in 2007.

Takings from hotels, motels, guest houses, and serviced apartments in 2007 totalled \$218

million, an increase from \$195 million in 2006. Takings for hostels in 2007 totalled \$12 million, and \$29 million was taken for caravan parks.

Tourism accommodation, Annual takings: Northern Territory - 2003 to 2007



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Further Information

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication.

Further information on tourism in the Northern Territory is available from the following sources:

[Tourism Accommodation, Small Area Data, Northern Territory \(cat. no. 8635.7.55.001\)](#)

[Tourism Region Maps and Concordance Files, Australia \(cat. no. 9503.0.55.001\)](#)

[Aboriginal Tourism Australia](#)

[Tourism Northern Territory](#)

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NORTHERN TERRITORY ECONOMY

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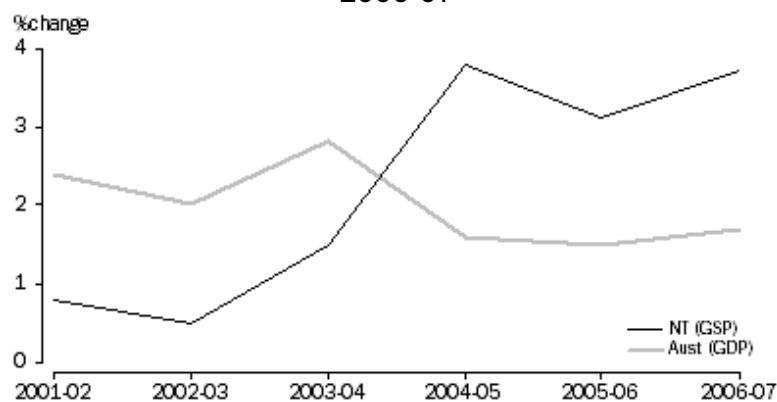
Gross State Product

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GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Northern Territory (NT) Gross State Product (GSP) rose from \$12 693 million in 2005-06 to \$13 405 million in 2006-07, an increase of 6%. This is higher than the increase in the Australian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the same period, which was 3%. GSP per capita for the NT (\$63 548) was also 33% higher than GDP per capita for Australia (\$47 954). Over the 2001-02 to 2006-07 period, NT per capita GSP has shown an increased rate of growth. In contrast, the rate of growth of Australian per capita GDP decreased over the same period.

Gross State Product Per Capita, Chain Volume Measures: Northern Territory - 2001-02 to 2006-07



Source: ABS data - Australian National Accounts, State Accounts

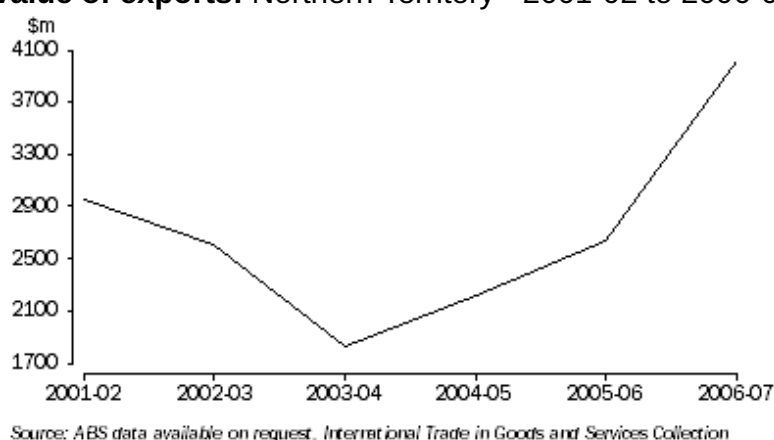
Exports

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EXPORTS

The total value of exports from the Northern Territory (NT) in 2006-07 was \$4013 million, a 52% increase from 2005-06. The industries making the largest contribution to the value of exports from the NT were: Oil and Gas Extraction (46%); followed by Metal Ore Mining (17%); Agriculture (4%); and Other Manufacturing (4%).

Value of exports: Northern Territory - 2001-02 to 2006-07



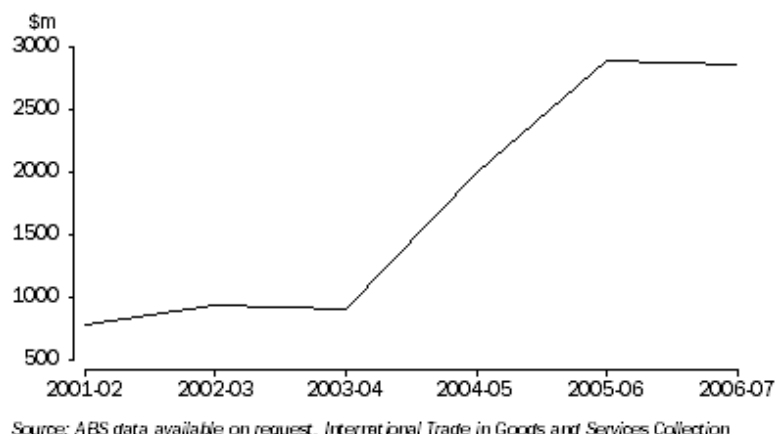
Imports

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IMPORTS

Imports into the Northern Territory (NT) in 2006-07 totalled \$2846 million. The industries that contributed most to the value of imports in the NT were: Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing (31%); and, Oil and Gas Extraction (28%). There was a large increase (205%) in the value of imports into the Northern Territory (NT) between the 2002-03 and 2006-07 period. The value of imports in 2006-07 was slightly lower (2%) than in the previous year, although large changes were observed in some industries. Imports by the Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing industry decreased by 47%, whereas imports by the Oil and Gas Extraction industry increased by 413%.

Value of Imports: Northern Territory - 2001-02 to 2006-07



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Local Government Finance

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

In the 2006-07 financial year, Northern Territory (NT) local governments had total current expenses of \$401 million and total revenues of \$395 million. This is slightly higher than the previous financial year where total revenues were \$364 million and current expenses were \$358 million. The Darwin region (comprising all local governments located in the NT Government Statistical Region of Darwin) accounted for 45% of current expenses and 43% of total revenue in the NT. In the NT, current grants accounted for approximately 40% of total revenue received by local government councils between 2004-05 to 2006-07.

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Businesses

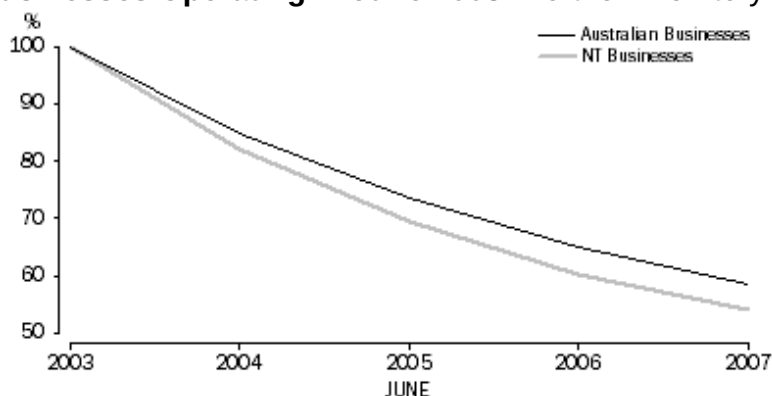
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BUSINESSES

In 2006-07, a higher percentage change in the number of operating businesses between the start and the end of the financial year was observed in the Northern Territory (NT) (3%) than Australia (2%). The NT also had a higher business entry rate (19%) and exit rate (16%) than Australia (17% and 15% respectively).

In the NT, of the 13 650 businesses operating in June 2003, 82% survived to June 2004, 69% survived to June 2005, 60% survived to June 2006, and 54% to June 2007. This compares with the survival of Australian businesses operating in June 2003 to June 2004 of 85%, 73% survival to June 2005, 65% survival to June 2006, and 58% survival to June 2007.

Survival of Businesses Operating in June 2003: Northern Territory - 2003 to 2007



Source: ABS Business Register

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Tables relating to this chapter can be found in data cubes of this publication.

Further information on the economy of the Northern Territory can be found at the following sources:

[Australian National Accounts: State Accounts \(cat. no. 5220.0\)](#)

[Counts of Australian Businesses, Including Entries and Exits \(cat. no. 8165.0\)](#)

Northern Territory Treasury

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GLOSSARY

Agriculture data

Fruit and Vegetables - The split between Litchfield, Alligator, Finnis and Daly SSDs is based on tree count or area under cultivation rather than actual value.

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition 1997 as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). 'Permanent Overseas Arrivals and Departures' has been classified using the ASCO.

There are three supplementary groups defined by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship that are not included in the ASCO classification. These are:

- 'Not in Employment' refers to persons who have stated that they have been unemployed without providing an adequate occupation description.
- 'Not in Labour Force' includes children, persons stating 'home duties' as their occupation, students and retired persons.
- 'Not Stated' refers to those persons whose occupation description is not sufficiently specified to enable the allocation of precise ASCO codes.

Average annual growth rate

The average annual rate of population growth, r , is calculated as a percentage using the formula below, where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_0 and P_n in years.

$$r = \left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

Births

Birth - Births are allocated to a Statistical Local Area according to the usual residence of the mother, irrespective of the state or territory in which the birth was registered.

Indigenous birth - An Indigenous birth is the birth of a live-born child where either the mother or the father was identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin on the birth registration form. There is an undercoverage of Indigenous births in most states and territories. Therefore, measures of Indigenous fertility and mortality are likely to be conservative estimates. Given the volatility in measures of Indigenous fertility and mortality, caution should be exercised when assessing trends over time.

Total fertility rate - The total fertility rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates and represents the number of children a female would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

Building data

Building approvals - Statistics of building work approved are compiled from:

- permits issued by licensed Private Building Certifiers or the Building Branch, Northern Territory Department of Planning and Infrastructure, in areas subject to building control by those authorities;
- contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, state, semi-government

- and local government authorities; or
- major building approvals in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes (e.g. building on remote mine sites).

Building work approved includes the construction of new buildings, alterations and additions to existing buildings, approved non-structural renovation and refurbishment work and approved installation of integral building fixtures.

Building completions - Statistics of building activity are compiled from the **ABS Building Activity Survey**. A building is defined as completed when building activity has progressed to the stage where the building can fulfil its intended function.

House - A house is a detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. For instance, detached granny flats and detached dwelling units (e.g. caretaker's residences) associated with a non-residential building are defined as houses. Also includes cottages, bungalows and rectories.

Non-residential building - A non-residential building is primarily intended for purposes other than long term residential purposes.

Other residential building - Defined as a building other than a house, primarily used for long-term residential purposes such as a townhouse, flat, unit or apartment. Other residential buildings are coded to the following categories: semidetached, row or terrace house or townhouse with one storey; semidetached, row or terrace house or townhouse with two or more storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of one or two storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of three storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of four or more storeys; flat, unit or apartment attached to a house; other/number of storeys unknown.

Public Housing - The statistical subdivision (SSD) in which an applicant submits a public housing application is used to measure the demand for housing in that area regardless of where the applicant wishes to live.

Climate

Annual average rainfall - Average is based on the period since records have been collected (Darwin Airport 1941; Nhulunbuy DTW 1974; Katherine Aviation Museum 1943; Tennant Creek Airport 1969 and Alice Springs Airport 1941) up to and including 2007-08.

Wet season rainfall - Average is based on the period since records have been collected (Darwin Airport 1941; Nhulunbuy DTW 1974; Katherine Aviation Museum 1943; Tennant Creek Airport 1969 and Alice Springs Airport 1941) up to and including 2004-05.

Commercial Vessel Registrations and Marine Qualifications

Commercial Vessels - All commercial vessels operating within Northern Territory waters are required to comply with survey and safety manning requirements under the Northern Territory Marine Act and Regulations. Vessels are required to hold a valid certificate of survey. Certificates of survey issued by other marine authorities may be accepted for operations in NT waters. Such vessels are still required to complete an Application for Survey.

Class 1- Vessel carrying more than 12 passengers

Class 2- All commercial vessels which are not class 1 or 3. e.g. Charter boats carrying up to 12 passengers, dredgers, work boats, police boats and cargo ships.

Class 3 - Commercial fishing vessels, catching or assisting in catching fish for sale.

Marine Qualifications - Persons in charge of either the navigational watch or the machinery, or of both functions, on a commercial vessel are required by the NT Marine Act to hold an appropriate Certificate of competency. The following vessels are exempt from the above requirements (and as such operators of such vessels may not be represented in the data presented):

- Vessels not more than 5 metres in length, carrying not more than 4 persons, including crew, and operating in designated 'sheltered waters' and inland waters.
- Fishing vessels less than 6.2 metres in length operating in conjunction with a mother vessel and within 5 nautical miles of the mother vessel.
- Fishing vessels less than 6.2 metres in length operating within 5 nautical miles of the coast.

These certificates may be issued by the NT Marine Authority, though certificates issued by other authorities may be recognised as equivalent. Persons holding such certificates are still required to apply for NT recognition.

Concordance

Disclaimer: The concordance product is based on the postcode to SLA concordance created by the Small Area Population Unit, Australia Bureau of Statistics, for the purposes of converting population indicator data. While care was taken in producing this concordance, it is not an official ABS product, and the ABS will not guarantee the accuracy of the concordance. No liability will be accepted by the ABS for any damages arising from decisions or actions based upon this concordance.

Deaths

Death - Deaths are allocated to a Statistical Local Area according to the usual residence of the deceased, irrespective of the state or territory in which the death was registered.

Indigenous death - An Indigenous death is the death of a person who is identified as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin on the death registration form. There is an undercoverage of Indigenous deaths in most states and territories. Therefore, measures of Indigenous fertility and mortality are likely to be conservative estimates. Given the volatility in measures of Indigenous fertility and mortality, caution should be exercised in assessing trends over time.

Standardised death rates - Standardised death rates allow comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. The standardised death rate is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the 2001 population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study.

Department of Veterans' Affairs

Department of Veterans' Affairs pensions are listed below:

Disability Pension - A compensation payment for injuries or diseases caught or aggravated by war service or certain defence services performed on behalf of Australia. The amount paid is dependent on the level of incapacity suffered as a result of the war-caused or defence-caused injuries and diseases.

Veteran Service Pension - A means-tested payment that can be paid to veterans on the grounds of age or invalidity. It is payable to males aged 60 years or over while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her date of birth. Eligibility is also subject to Australian residency requirements.

Partner Service Pension - A payment to eligible partners, widows or widowers of veterans who are receiving or are eligible to receive the Service Pension. It is payable to males aged 65 years and over while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her date of birth.

War Widow(er) Pension - A pension that is paid to compensate widowed partners of veterans who have died as a result of war service or eligible defence service. War widow(er) pensions are not affected by other income except from other compensation payments.

Further information is available from the [Department of Veterans' Affairs](#) website.

Education

Teaching staff - Teaching staff includes all classroom and executive teachers (e.g. principals, full-time and part-time teachers, exchange and visiting teachers, resource teachers, teacher librarians, assistant teachers, part-time instructors, student counsellors, teachers employed through the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Program, and other 'Commonwealth employed' staff that are not under the jurisdiction of the Chief Executive Officer of the NT Department of Employment, Education and Training.

Total number of teaching staff - The actual number of teaching staff, including full-time and part-time staff.

FTE of teaching staff - Full-time equivalent (FTE) of teaching staff numbers, calculated by adding the FTE of full-time staff and the FTE of part-time staff (part-time FTE is calculated as a proportion of full-time FTE).

Student enrolment - The total number of students officially enrolled on the collection date and who have attended school within a four week period preceding the collection date. Students are allocated to a region based on the postcode of the location the student nominates as his or her permanent home residence.

FTE of student enrolment - FTE is the full-time equivalent of student enrolment numbers. It is calculated by adding the FTE of full-time students and the FTE of part-time students (part-time FTE is calculated as a proportion of full-time FTE).

Student enrolment by level - 'Year' is not necessarily the number of years the student has been at school but is a measure of their level of education.

Primary Special - Students who have been panelled through Student Services as having special needs, sensory impaired students, high support needs students, and students attending special purpose schools.

Ungraded Secondary - Students who are aged 12 years or over and undertaking a Special Category Curriculum and includes students in Secondary Support Units (i.e. Aboriginal/Indigenous Units, Secondary Indigenous Education Units).

Secondary Special - Students who have been panelled through Student Services as having special needs, sensory impaired students, high support needs students, and students attending special purpose schools.

Estimated Resident Population

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official ABS estimate of the Australian population which is based on the concept of usual residence. The ERP for 30 June 2006 is based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing held on 8 August 2006. It is calculated by adjusting Census counts by place of usual residence by:

- adding the estimated net Census undercount and Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census;
- subtracting overseas visitors in Australia at the time of the Census; and
- adjusting for births and deaths and interstate and overseas migration during the period 30 June to 8 August 2006.

The ERP for the June 2007 estimates are obtained by adjusting the ERP at 30 June 2006 using the numbers of births and deaths and estimates of interstate and overseas migration for the period between 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2007.

To meet the demand for accuracy and timeliness there are preliminary, revised and final estimates of the resident population. Preliminary estimates are available seven months after the reference date, revised estimates are available a year later, and final estimates are available after each Census for the preceding intercensal period. The estimates in this publication are preliminary for ERP data from September quarter 2005 to June quarter 2006 (inclusive), revised for ERP data for September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2004 and final for all ERP data up to and including June quarter 2001.

Government employee housing

Housing provided through the Government Employee Housing (GEH) program, which is a service through Territory Housing that provides accommodation for eligible Northern Territory Government employees.

Grocery Price Survey

Background - In response to a recommendation of the 1999 Legislative Assembly Select Committee on Northern Territory Food Prices, NT Treasury implemented a Grocery Price Survey that measures the cost of an average basket of goods at selected supermarkets across the NT.

Series Two - A review conducted in 2005 resulted in the surveyed basket being updated (from Series One to Series Two), consistent with changing consumer expenditure patterns. Series Two data has been collected since December 2005, however, the 2007 survey is the first reporting of Series Two data, as Series One is no longer collected. All the data that appears in this publication is Series Two. Since the new survey introduced a break in the series, Series One and Two can not be directly analysed.

Coverage and frequency - The basket comprises 136 items including food (except takeaway), household supplies and personal care products (excluding pharmaceuticals), and is weighted to reflect typical weekly household purchasing patterns. The survey is conducted on a six-monthly basis at supermarkets in Darwin, Alice Springs, Katherine, Yulara and Nhulunbuy. To allow comparison to be made with urban areas of similar size to Darwin and Alice Springs the survey includes Queensland supermarkets in Cairns and Mount Isa.

Data presented - To ensure supermarkets cannot be identified the ABS has provided the averaged price of the standard baskets of goods for the surveyed supermarkets in that region.

Further information can be found in the [Grocery Price Survey Technical Paper](#) .

Hospital separations

Separation - Separation is the term used to refer to the episode of care, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death) or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (e.g. from acute to rehabilitation). 'Separation' also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care.

Weighted separation - An average measure of resource consumption using admitted patient episodes in hospital.

Imports and exports

Imports and exports are classified according to the 2006 Australian and New Zealand Industry Classification (ANZSIC) (cat. no. 1292.0).

Labour force data

DEEWR small area labour force estimates - The Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) has implemented a procedure for deriving small area labour market estimates, based on the Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology. The purpose of SPREE is to produce estimates that reflect the regional disparities of Centrelink data, while being consistent with ABS Labour Force Survey estimates. There are two assumptions made in applying the SPREE methodology. First, it is assumed that recipients of unemployment benefits are uniformly distributed within postcodes. Second, it is assumed that there have been no changes to postcode and SLA boundaries since the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. The reliability of these estimates compared with the Census estimates has been found to vary with the size of the population in small area regions, and these estimates should be treated with caution.

Labour force status - Identifies whether a person aged 15 years or over is employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.

Employed - Includes those people who, during the reference period, worked for payment or profit, who had a job from which they were on leave or were otherwise temporarily absent, who were on strike or stood down temporarily or who worked as unpaid helpers in a family business. CDEP participants are classified as employed.

Unemployed - Includes people who did not have a job but were actively looking for work (either full-time or part-time) and were available to start work.

Not in the labour force - Includes people aged 15 years or more who were not employed or unemployed as defined above. This category includes people who were retired, pensioners and people engaged in home duties.

Labour force participation rate - Is the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate is calculated excluding persons who did not state their labour force status.

Unemployment rate - The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Law and Justice

Apprehension - Apprehension incorporates all recorded law enforcement action against a

person for suspected unlawful acts. It includes enforcement action by way of arrest and summons. The statistics are generated by counting the number of apprehension reports. Many factors can influence crime statistics such as changes in the age composition of the population, legislation, police enforcement practices and reporting by the public to police.

Criminal cases lodged and finalised - Lodgements are counted at the case level when a case has more than one offence associated with it. The defendant is only counted against the most serious offence which may include offences such as breach of justice order (e.g. breach of bail, parole or domestic violence order), subverting the course of justice, possessing or supplying contraband within prisons and failure to lodge tax.

Defendants adjudicated, Supreme Court - Defendant cases judged or decided upon by the Supreme Court as to whether or not the defendant is guilty of the charge(s) laid against them.

Drug Infringement Notices - Drug infringement notices are summarily imposed fines that may be issued by Police for the possession or cultivation of cannabis for personal use only. A penalty of \$200 is payable for an offence issued with a drug infringement notice.

Finalisations - An offence is considered to be finalised on the first date that the court makes an order that implies a definite finding of guilt. When a court order is appealed, the offence is not counted as finalised until the appeal is decided.

Geography - Data in tables 7.1, Offences Reported to Police by Selected Regions is presented for the Northern Territory as a whole, six major urban centres and the Northern Territory balance (areas outside of the six major urban centres):

- Northern Territory
- Darwin
- Palmerston
- Alice Springs
- Katherine
- Tennant Creek
- Nhulunbuy
- Northern Territory balance

All remaining data for chapter 7 is presented according to **ASGC 2006**.

Juvenile apprehension - Refers to all recorded law enforcement action against a juvenile for suspected unlawful acts. Since 1 June 2000 'juvenile' has been defined in the NT as a person aged 10-17 years. Prior to 1 June 2000 'juvenile' was defined as a person aged 10-16 years.

Offence - An offence is an act considered prima facie to be in breach of the criminal law. Offence data has been classified according to the Australian Standard Offence Classification (cat. no. 1234.0).

- An offence reflects a distinct charge brought against an individual on the basis of relevant Northern Territory legislation. A single incident may involve multiple offences of the same or different types.
- The number of offences processed by the court does not reflect the number of individuals who appear before the court or the number of occasions on which sentence was passed.
- The proportion of actual crime that comes before a court is unknown. Changes in the number of offences processed by the court may not reflect changes in the level of crime in the community.

Principal Penalty - The principal penalty for an offence is the court order that is perceived to be the most severe in relation to each offence. Principal penalties classified as other orders in this section include good behaviour bonds and post-court juvenile diversions.

Quarterly Daily Average - The Quarterly Daily Average is the number of persons held in institutions per day over the stipulated three month period. The quarterly daily averages have been rounded to the closest whole number - as a result discrepancies may occur between the sum of components and the total.

Traffic offences and traffic infringement notices - These figures are not unique counts of traffic offences as one infringement may contain more than one offence. Traffic offence data cannot be reconciled with traffic infringement notice data because this information is recorded on two different systems. Traffic infringement notice data also includes speed camera offences which are not recorded in the traffic offence data.

People Smugglers - are foreign nationals convicted under federal legislation of the transportation of illegal migrants to Australia. The influx of people smugglers started in August 1999 when they represented 4% (or 22 prisoners) of the prison population. By September 2001 they represented 21% (or 144 prisoners) of the NT prison population. Since 2001 the number of people smugglers has declined. People Smugglers are counted as non-Indigenous prisoners.

Protective Custodies - Many factors can influence crime statistics such as changes in the age composition of the population, legislation, police enforcement practices and reporting by the public to the police. Caution should be taken when interpreting these statistics.

Minerals

Other nonmetallic minerals include barite, crushed rock, gravel, limestone, quicklime, vermiculite, soil, sand, dimension stone/sandstone and salt.

Northern Territory Economy

Community Government Council (CGC) - A local government authority constituted under the NT Local Government Act to provide local government services. CGCs have gazetted boundaries and are legally constituted as Local Government Areas.

Incorporated Association (IA) - A body constituted under the NT Incorporations Act with roles and responsibilities similar to local government municipal councils. IAs are funded by both the NT and Australian governments to provide local government services in geographic areas not included in any other Local Government Area. IAs do not have clearly defined boundaries.

Local Government Finance - Local Government Finance data is sourced from state/ territory Local Government Grants Commissions, or equivalent. The ABS quality assures this data primarily at the state/territory level. Clients should be advised that unit record data remains largely as reported by councils to the relevant Grants Commission. This approach can result in the sum of the data released at the unit level differing from published state and territory totals. Further information is available from [Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2005-06 \(cat. no. 5512.0\)](#).

Baraunga Manyallaluk, Gulin Gulin & Weemol and Wugularr merged in 2004 to form Nyirranggulong Mardrulk Ngadberre Regional Council.

Notifiable diseases

The list of Notifiable diseases changes from year to year. Caution should be taken in interpreting the data.

Bloodborne diseases - includes Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Hepatitis D, Hepatitis E and Human T-Lymphotropic virus type 1.

Gastrointestinal diseases - Campylobacteriosis, Cryptosporidiosis, Gastroenteritis (involving one or more related cases by an institution or food handler), Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome, Hepatitis A, Listeriosis, Rotavirus Infection, Salmonellosis (including paratyphoid), Shigellosis, Typhoid, Yersiniosis and Amoebiasis.

Sexually transmissible diseases - Chlamydial Infection, Donovanosis (Granuloma inguinale), Gonococcal Conjunctivitis, Gonococcal Infection, Gonococcal Neonatal Ophthalmia, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) (In 2002, HIV was classified as a Bloodborne disease), Syphilis, Syphilis - Congenital, Trichomoniasis, Lymphogranuloma venereum, Chancroid.

Vaccine preventable diseases - Diphtheria, Haemophilus Infection type b (invasive), Measles, Pertussis, Pneumococcal Disease (invasive), Rubella, Poliomyelitis, Congenital Rubella Syndrome.

Vectorborne diseases - Arbovirus Infection (not otherwise specified), Barmah Forest Virus Infection, Dengue Virus Infection, Malaria, Murray Valley Encephalitis, Ross River Virus Infection, Typhus, Kunjin Virus.

Other notifiable diseases - Acute post-Streptococcal Glomerulonephritis, Rheumatic Fever, Adverse Vaccine Reaction, Non-tuberculous Mycobacterial Disease, Chlamydial Conjunctivitis, Haemophilus Influenzae (not type b), Influenza, Legionellosis, Melioidosis, Meningococcal Infection, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, including quarantineable diseases (Cholera, Viral Haemorrhagic fever), Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).

Off-Shore Areas & Migratory

Includes people who are enumerated on offshore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like, aboard ship in Australian waters, or on an overnight journey by train or bus.

Overseas Arrivals and Departures

Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data refers to the arrival and departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports and sea ports, which have recorded incoming or outgoing passenger cards. OAD data describes the 'number of movements of travellers' rather than the 'number of travellers', such that individuals may be counted for multiple movements in a given reference period.

Australian Resident - A person identifying themselves as an 'Australian resident' when completing an Incoming or an Outgoing Passenger Card. This excludes persons travelling on Temporary Entry visa.

Long Term Resident Departure - Departure of a person identified on the Outgoing Passenger Card as an Australian resident who is intending to stay overseas for 12 months or more before returning to Australia.

Long Term Resident Return - Arrival of a person identified on the Incoming Passenger Card as an Australian resident who has been overseas for 12 months or more since their last departure from Australia.

Long Term Visitor Arrival - Arrival of a person who is a visitor or temporary entrant intending to stay in Australia for 12 months or more before their next departure.

Long Term Visitor Departure - Departure of a person who is a visitor or temporary entrant whose stay in Australia was for 12 months or more from their previous arrival.

Short Term Resident Departure - Departure of a person identified on the Outgoing Passenger Card as Australian resident who is intending to stay overseas for less than 12 months before returning to Australia.

Short Term Resident Return - Arrival of a person identified on the Incoming Passenger Card as an Australian resident who has been overseas for less than 12 months since their last departure from Australia.

Short Term Visitor Arrival - Arrival of a person who is a visitor or temporary entrant intending to stay in Australia less than 12 months before their next departure.

Short Term Visitor Departure - Departure of a person who is a visitor or temporary entrant whose stay in Australia was less than 12 months from their previous arrival.

Permanent Departure - Departure of a person identified on the Outgoing Passenger Card as an Australian resident intending to permanently depart from Australia.

Settler Arrival - Arrival of a person intending to settle in Australia.

Settler - A person arriving in Australia who holds one of the following:

- a permanent visa,
- a temporary (provisional) visa where there is a clear intention to settle, e.g.. Intending Marriage visa,
- a New Zealand citizen who indicates an intention to settle,
- a person otherwise eligible to settle, e.g. an overseas-born child of Australian citizens.

Road traffic accidents

A road traffic accident is an unpremeditated event which results in property damage or the death of/injury to a person and is attributable to the movement of a vehicle on a public road (including vehicles entering or leaving a public road).

Fatality - Where a person is killed outright or dies within 30 days of being involved in a motor vehicle accident, and their death was directly attributed to injuries sustained in the accident.

Injury - Where a person sustained some degree of injury as a direct result of a motor vehicle accident. The three levels of injury in the Northern Territory are:

- treated and admitted to hospital;
- treated but not admitted to hospital; and,
- injured but did not seek treatment.

Rates per 1,000 or 10,000 population

Rates are calculated using the 2001 Census of Population and Housing based Estimated Resident Population figure corresponding to the relevant year.

Rounding

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals shown.

Tourism

Tourism NT information is derived from Tourism Research Australia's National Visitor Survey (NVS) and International Visitor Survey (IVS). Data from these surveys can be provided by the SLA level and the tourism region level. However, this publication provides data by tourism areas. Tourism areas are based on the boundaries of Regional Tourism Associations (RTAs) across the Northern Territory. The areas are as defined:

- The Top End Area includes the Darwin, Kakadu and Arnhem tourism regions.
- The Katherine Area includes the Katherine and Daly tourism regions.
- The Barkly Area comprises of the Tablelands tourism region.
- The Centre Area includes the Alice Springs, Petermann and MacDonnell tourism regions.

As the NVS and IVS are subject to sampling variability, annual average data over a three year period is used to increase the amount of responses on which visitor estimates are based, improving reliability. This is particularly necessary when profiling NT tourism regions. Some data within tables are annotated 'not for publication' (np) and are not published as sampling variability is too high for practical purposes.

[Tourist Accommodation Survey - Tourist Accommodation Survey](#) (cat. no. 8635.0). The ABS Region definition is as follows:

- Darwin Tourism Region equates to Darwin SD and Environs,
- Katherine Tourism Region equates to Katherine Region,
- Alice Springs Tourism Region equates to the township of Alice Springs only,
- Other includes balance of Central Region (Statistical Local Areas of Petermann, Sandover-Bal and Tanami), Darwin Region Balance, East Arnhem Region and Barkly Region.

Visitor - Tourism Research Australia defines a visitor as someone who has travelled at least 40 kilometres from their usual place of residence and who will spend at least one night away from home. Also, to be included the trip must be short-term. A short-term trip is defined as at least one night but less than 90 nights spent in the NT (Table 13.1).

Visitor expenditure - Estimates of visitor expenditure are based on the amounts visitors say they have spent while in the NT. Thus, the expenditure is a direct expenditure estimate only.

Visitor nights - Estimates of visitor nights take into account the total number of nights people spend in the NT. For example, if a family of four spends 10 nights in the Territory this family represents four visitors and 40 visitor nights.

Vocational Education and Training (VET)

Client figures refer to the number of individuals enrolled in courses or modules with each client being counted only once regardless of the number of courses or modules they may be enrolled in. Course enrolment figures exclude students enrolled in module only activity. Students enrolled in more than one course are counted more than once in course enrolment

figures.

Data based on the application of ABS 2004 ASGC concordance (SSD to postcode) may result in totals not adding up between similar categories i.e. clients by sex / clients by Indigenous status and course enrolments by sex / course enrolments by Indigenous status. In editions prior to 2006 of this publication the data was based on the NT Government's postcode apportionment approach and care should be taken when making comparisons between data published this year and before 2006.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

'000	thousand
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AR-DRG	Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Groups
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
Bal	Balance
ct	carat (metric)
CGC	Community Government Council
DEEWR	Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
DVA	Australian Government Department of Veterans Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
FTE	full-time equivalent
g	gram
GL	gigalitre
ha	hectare
IA	incorporated association
kL	kilolitre
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
kWh	kilowatt hour
mm	millimetre
ML	megalitre
no.	number
NT	Northern Territory
S	Shire
SD	statistical division
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
t	tonne
T	Town
VET	vocational education and training

Agriculture and Fisheries (I-Note) - Data Cubes

Data Cube Chapter Agriculture and Fisheries now correctly contains the Agriculture and Fisheries spreadsheets where previously they contained the Housing and Construction spreadsheets.

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